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IN THE U.S. PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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Appl. No.: 09/805,020 Group: Unknown
Filed: March 13, 2001 Examiner: UNKNOWN
For: SPLICE VARIANTS OF ONCOGENES

LETTER

Assistant Commissioner for Patents
Washington, DC 20231

April 18, 2001

Sir:

Under the provisions of 35 U.S.C. § 119 and 37 C.F.R. § 1.55(a), the applicant(s) hereby claim(s) the right of priority based on the following application(s):

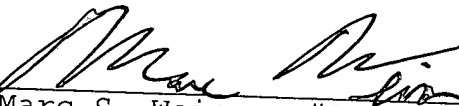
<u>Country</u>	<u>Application No.</u>	<u>Filed</u>
ISRAEL	135402	March 14, 2000.
ISRAEL	136154	May 16, 2000

A certified copy of the above-noted application(s) is(are) attached hereto.

If necessary, the Commissioner is hereby authorized in this, concurrent, and future replies, to charge payment or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 02-2448 for any additional fee required under 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.16 or 1.17; particularly, extension of time fees.

Respectfully submitted,

BIRCH, STEWART, KOLASCH & BIRCH, LLP

By 
Marc S. Weiner, #32,181

MSW/sh
2786-0168P

P.O. Box 747
Falls Church, VA 22040-0747
(703) 205-8000

Attachment



משרד המשפטים
לשכת הפטנטים

This is to certify that annexed hereto is a true copy of the documents originally deposited with the patent application of which particulars are specified on the first page of the annex.

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בזה העתקים נכונים של
המסמכים שהופקדו
לכתחילה עם הבקשה
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חוק הפטנטים, תשכ"ז - 1967
PATENTS LAW, 5727-1967

בקשה לפטנט
Application For Patent

מספר: Number	135042
תאריך: Date	14-03-2000
הוקדם/נדחה: Ante/Post-dated	

אני, (שם המבקש, מענו ולגבי גוף מאוגדת מקום התאגדותו)
I, (Name and address of applicant, and in case of body corporate-place of incorporation)

קומפיוגן בע"מ, חברה ישראלית מרחוב פנחס רוזן 72, תל אביב 69512, ישראל
Compugen Ltd., Israeli Company of 72, Pinchas Rozen St., Tel Aviv 69512, ISRAEL

בעל אמצאה מכח
Owner, by virtue of

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ששמה הוא
of an invention the title of which is

ווריאנטים של גנים המעורבים בסרטן

(בעברית)
(Hebrew)

Variants of tumor involved genes

(באנגלית)
(English)

Hereby apply for a patent to be granted to me in respect thereof.

מבקש בזאת כי ינתן לי עליה פטנט

* בקשת חלוקה Application of Division		* בקשת פטנט מוסף Appl. for Patent of Addition		* דרישת דין קדימה Priority Claim		
מבקשת פטנט from application		* לבקשה/לפטנט to Patent/Appl.		מספר/סימן Number/Mark	תאריך Date	מדינת האיגוד Convention Country
No.	מס'	No.	מס'			
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REINHOLD COHN AND PARTNERS Patent Attorneys P.O.B. 4060, Tel-Aviv				C. 123119		
חתימת המבקש Signature of Applicant						
For the Applicants, REINHOLD COHN AND PARTNERS By : —				היום This		
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ווריאנטים של גנים המעורבים בסרטן

Variants of tumor involved genes

Compugen Ltd.

קומפיוגן בע"מ

C. 123119

SPLICE VARIANTS OF ONCOGENES

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention concerns novel nucleic acid sequences, vectors and host cells containing them, amino acid sequences encoded by said sequences, and antibodies reactive with said amino acid sequences, as well as pharmaceutical
5 compositions comprising any of the above. The present invention further concerns methods for screening for candidate activators or deactivators utilizing said amino acid sequences. The invention also concerns diagnostic assays utilizing said sequences.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

10 Many genes which are involved with tumors are involved with functions which encourage and promote growth and division of cells. Some tumor-involved cells are expressed only in tumor cells, while others are expressed also in normal cells albeit at lower levels. A specific example of tumor-involved genes are oncogenes, which are mutated forms of proto-oncogenes.

15 Generally, proto-oncogenes code for cellular proteins that relay signals to the cell's nuclei thus stimulating growth. These cellular proteins respond to signals from other cells and the signaling process involves several steps among them binding of growth and proliferation regulating factors to the cell membrane, release of second messenger, and a host of other intermediates, in the cell
20 cytoplasm, and activation in the nucleus of transcription factors which move the cells through their growth cycles.

Proto-oncogenes that code for these various components in the cascade may mutate, thus becoming oncogenes that keep the pathways continuously active regardless of the extracellular signals received by the cell. This may result
25 in over-production of growth factors, flooding of the cell with replication signals, uncontrolled stimulation of the intermediary pathways and unrestrained cell growth driven by elevated levels of transcription factors.

The activation of a proto-oncogene to express its oncogenic potential may occur due to point mutation, chromosome rearrangement, gene amplification (an increase in the number of copies of normal proto-oncogenes within a cell) and viral insertion resulting in the control of the expression of the proto-oncogene by
5 a more active promoter.

Typically, oncogenes exhibit dominant phenotype at the cellular level, i.e. one copy of an activated oncogene is sufficient to produce its oncogenic effect, a phenomena which is termed "*gain of function*". There is usually a requirement to have more than one mutation in the proto-oncogene in order to change a normal
10 cell line into neoplasia. The oncogene may be transmitted from generation to generation when a proto-oncogene mutates in the germ line, and since as indicated above usually more than one mutation is required, a single mutation results in a dominantly inherited tumor predisposition.

The detection of oncogene is of major importance in the detection of
15 tumors as well as in the detection of predisposition to a specific kind of tumor, which may result from additional mutations on an already mutated pro-oncogene. Oncogenes are detected by a plurality of methods among them PCR amplification, hybridization, as well as detection of the oncogenic product by various immunoassays. The understanding of the site of activity of the oncogene
20 is of course of a major importance in the designing of a suitable therapeutical model for the treatment of the cancer resulting from the activity of said oncogene.

Alternative splicing (AS) is an important regulatory mechanism in higher eukaryotes (P.A. Sharp, *Cell* 77, 805-8152 (1994)). It is thought to be one of the most important mechanisms for differential expression related to tissue or
25 development stage specificity. AS influences also: protein stability, protein clearance as well as tissue and cellular localization As may further alter protein function by increasing or decreasing the functionality, and may further affect post translational modifications. It is known to play a major role in numerous biological systems, including human antibody responses, and sex determination
30 in *Drosophila*, (S. Stamm, M.Q. Zhang, T.G. Marr and D.M. Helfman, *Nucleic*

Acids Research **22**, 1515-1526 (1994); B. Chabot, *Trends Genet.* **12**, 472-478 (1996); R.E. Breitbart, A. Andreadis, B. Nadal-Ginard, *Annual Rev. Biochem.*, **56**, 467-495 (1987); C.W. Smith, J.G. Patton, B. Nadal-Ginard, *Annu. Rev. Genet.*, **27**, 527-577 (1989)).

5 Until recently it was commonly believed that alternative splicing existed in only a small fraction of genes (about 5%). A recent observation based on literature survey of known genes revises this conservative estimate to as high as an estimate that at least 30% of human genes are alternatively spliced (M.S. Gelfand, I. Dubchak, I. Draluk and M. Zorn, *Nucleic Acids Research* **27**, 301-302
10 (1999). The importance of the actual frequency of this phenomenon lies not only in the direct impact on the number of proteins created (100,000 human genes, for example, would be translated to a much higher number of proteins), but also in the diversity of functionality derived from the process.

 Several mechanisms at different stages may be held responsible for the
15 complexity of higher eukaryote which include: alternative splicing at the transcription level, RNA editing at the post-transcriptional level, and post-translational modifications are the ones characterized to date.

GLOSSARY

20 In the following description and claims use will be made, at times, with a variety of terms, and the meaning of such terms as they should be construed in accordance with the invention is as follows:

 "***Tumor-involved genes (TIG)***" – genes for which there is some scientific
25 indication linking their function, expression, or change in the level of their expression to tumors. This term does not signify necessarily that the genes cause the tumor (although in some cases this is so) but may also indicate that the genes are a result of the tumor process, for example, they are activated by other genes which are the cause of the tumor.

“*Variant nucleic acid sequence*” – the sequence shown in any one of SEQ ID NO: 1 to SEQ ID NO: 34, sequences having at least 90% *identity* (see below) to said sequence and *fragments* (see below) of the above sequences of least 20 b.p. long. These sequences are sequences coding for a novel, naturally occurring, alternative splice variants of native and known genes which are *tumor-involved genes (TIG)*. It should be emphasized that the novel variants of the present invention are naturally occurring sequences resulting from alternative splicing of the TIGS and not merely truncated, mutated or fragmented forms of known tumor-involved sequences which are artificially produced.

10

“*Variant product – also referred at times as the “variant protein” or “variant polypeptide”* – is an amino acid sequence encoded by the variant nucleic acid sequence which is a naturally occurring mRNA sequence obtained as a result of alternative splicing. The amino acid sequence may be a peptide, a protein, as well as peptides or proteins having *chemically modified* amino acids (see below) such as a glycopeptide or glycoprotein. The variant products are shown in any one of SEQ ID NO: 35 to SEQ ID NO: 68. The term also includes *homologues* (see below) of said sequences in which one or more amino acids has been added, deleted, *substituted* (see below) or *chemically modified* (see below) as well as *fragments* (see below) of this sequence having at least 10 amino acids.

15
20

“*Nucleic acid sequence*” – a sequence composed of DNA nucleotides, RNA nucleotides or a combination of both types and may includes natural nucleotides, chemically modified nucleotides and synthetic nucleotides.

25

“*Amino acid sequence*” – a sequence composed of any one of the 20 naturally appearing amino acids, amino acids which have been *chemically modified* (see below), or composed of synthetic amino acids.

"Fragment of variant nucleic acid sequence" – novel short stretch of nucleic acid sequences of at least 20 b.p., which does not appear as a continuous stretch in the *original nucleic acid sequence* (see below). The fragment may be a sequence which was previously undescribed in the context of the published RNA and which affects the amino acid sequence encoded by the known oncogene. For example, where the variant nucleic includes a sequence which was not included in the original sequence of the oncogene (for example a sequence which was an intron in the original sequence) the fragment may contain said additional sequence. The fragment may also be a region which is not an intron, which was not present in the original sequence of the TIG. For example where the variant lacks a non-terminal region which was present in the original sequence of the TIG. The two stretches of nucleotides spanning this region (upstream and downstream) are brought together by splicing in the variant, but are spaced from each by the spliced out region in the original sequence of the TIG and are thus not continuous in the original sequence. A continuous stretch of nucleic acids comprising said two splicing stretches of nucleotides is not present in the original sequence of the TIG and thus falls under the definition of fragment.

"Fragments of variant products" - novel amino acid sequences coded by the *"fragment of variant nucleic acid sequence"* defined above.

"Homologues of variants" – amino acid sequences of variants in which one or more amino acids has been added, deleted or replaced. The addition, deletion or replacement should be in the regions or adjacent to regions where the variant differs from the *original sequence* (see below) of the TIG.

"Conservative substitution" - refers to the substitution of an amino acid in one class by an amino acid of the same class, where a class is defined by common physicochemical amino acid side chain properties and high substitution frequencies in homologous proteins found in nature, as determined, for example,

by a standard Dayhoff frequency exchange matrix or BLOSUM matrix. [Six general classes of amino acid side chains have been categorized and include: Class I (Cys); Class II (Ser, Thr, Pro, Ala, Gly); Class III (Asn, Asp, Gln, Glu); Class IV (His, Arg, Lys); Class V (Ile, Leu, Val, Met); and Class VI (Phe, Tyr, 5 Trp). For example, substitution of an Asp for another class III residue such as Asn, Gln, or Glu, is a conservative substitution.

"Non-conservative substitution" - refers to the substitution of an amino acid in one class with an amino acid from another class; for example, substitution of an 10 Ala, a class II residue, with a class III residue such as Asp, Asn, Glu, or Gln.

"Chemically modified" - when referring to the product of the invention, means a product (protein) where at least one of its amino acid residues is modified either by natural processes, such as processing or other post-translational modifications, or 15 by chemical modification techniques which are well known in the art. Among the numerous known modifications typical, but not exclusive examples include: acetylation, acylation, amidation, ADP-ribosylation, glycosylation, GPI anchor formation, covalent attachment of a lipid or lipid derivative, methylation, myristylation, pegylation, prenylation, phosphorylation, ubiquitination, or any 20 similar process.

"Biologically active" - refers to the variant product having some sort of biological activity, for example, some physiologically measurable effect on target cells, molecules or tissues.

25 **"Immunologically active"** defines the capability of a natural, recombinant or synthetic variant product, or any fragment thereof, to induce a specific immune response in appropriate animals or cells and to bind with specific antibodies. Thus, for example, an immunologically active fragment of variant product 30 denotes a fragment which retains some or all of the immunological properties of

the variant product, e.g can bind specific anti-variant product antibodies or which can elicit an immune response which will generate such antibodies or cause proliferation of specific immune cells which produce variant.

5 **"Optimal alignment"** - is defined as an alignment giving the highest percent identity score. Such alignment can be performed using a variety of commercially available sequence analysis programs, such as the local alignment program LALIGN using a ktup of 1, default parameters and the default PAM. A preferred alignment is the one performed using the CLUSTAL-W program from
10 MacVector (TM), operated with an open gap penalty of 10.0, an extended gap penalty of 0.1, and a BLOSUM similarity matrix. If a gap needs to be inserted into a first sequence to optimally align it with a second sequence, the percent identity is calculated using only the residues that are paired with a corresponding amino acid residue (i.e., the calculation does not consider residues in the second
15 sequences that are in the "gap" of the first sequence). In case of alignments of known gene sequences with that of the new variant, the optimal alignment invariably included aligning the identical parts of both sequences together, then keeping apart and unaligned the sections of the sequences that differ one from the other.

20

"Having at least 90% identity" - with respect to two amino acid or nucleic acid sequences, refers to the percentage of residues that are identical in the two sequences when the sequences are optimally aligned. Thus, 90% amino acid sequence identity means that 90% of the amino acids in two or more optimally
25 aligned polypeptide sequences are identical, however this definition explicitly excludes sequences which are 100% identical with the original sequence from which the variant of the invention was varied.

"Isolated nucleic acid molecule having an variant nucleic acid sequence" - is a
30 nucleic acid molecule that includes the coding variant nucleic acid sequence. Said

isolated nucleic acid molecule may include the variant nucleic acid sequence as an independent insert; may include the variant nucleic acid sequence fused to an additional coding sequences, encoding together a fusion protein in which the variant coding sequence is the dominant coding sequence (for example, the additional coding sequence may code for a signal peptide); the variant nucleic acid sequence may be in combination with non-coding sequences, e.g., introns or control elements, such as promoter and terminator elements or 5' and/or 3' untranslated regions, effective for expression of the coding sequence in a suitable host; or may be a vector in which the variant protein coding sequence is a heterologous.

"Expression vector" - refers to vectors that have the ability to incorporate and express heterologous DNA fragments in a foreign cell. Many prokaryotic and eukaryotic expression vectors are known and/or commercially available. Selection of appropriate expression vectors is within the knowledge of those having skill in the art.

"Deletion" - is a change in either nucleotide or amino acid sequence in which one or more nucleotides or amino acid residues, respectively, are absent.

"Insertion" or "addition" - is that change in a nucleotide or amino acid sequence which has resulted in the addition of one or more nucleotides or amino acid residues, respectively, as compared to the naturally occurring sequence.

"Substitution" - replacement of one or more nucleotides or amino acids by different nucleotides or amino acids, respectively. As regards amino acid sequences the substitution may be conservative or non-conservative.

"Antibody" - refers to IgG, IgM, IgD, IgA, or IgG antibody. The definition includes polyclonal antibodies or monoclonal antibodies. This term refers to

whole antibodies or fragments of the antibodies comprising the antigen-binding domain of the anti-variant product antibodies, e.g. antibodies without the Fc portion, single chain antibodies, fragments consisting of essentially only the variable, antigen-binding domain of the antibody, etc.

5

Distinguishing antibody – an antibody capable of binding to the variant product and not the original amino acid sequence of the tumor-involved gene from which it has been varied, or an antibody capable of binding to the original nucleic acid sequence and not to the variant product.

10

"Activator" - as used herein, refers to a molecule which mimics the effect of the natural variant product or at times even increases or prolongs the duration of the biological activity of said product, as compared to that induced by the variant product. The mechanism may be by any mechanism known to prolonging
15 activities of biological molecules such as binding to receptors; prolonging the lifetime of the molecules; increasing the activity of the molecules on its target; increasing the affinity of molecules to its receptor; inhibiting degradation or proteolysis of the molecules, or mimicking the biological activity of the variants on their targets, etc. Activators may be polypeptides, nucleic acids,
20 carbohydrates, lipids, or derivatives thereof, or any other molecules which can bind to and activate the variant product.

"Deactivator" or ("Inhibitor") - refers to a molecule which modulates the activity of the variant product in an opposite manner to that of the activator, by
25 decreasing or shortening the duration of the biological activity of the variant product. This may be done by any mechanism known to deactivate or inhibit biological molecules such as block of the receptor, block of active site, competition on binding site in target, enhancement of degradation, etc. Deactivators may be polypeptides, nucleic acids, carbohydrates, lipids, or

derivatives thereof, or any other molecules which bind to and modulate the activity of said product.

"Treating a disease" - refers to administering a therapeutic substance effective
5 to ameliorate symptoms associated with a disease, to lessen the severity or cure the disease, or to prevent the disease from occurring. Typically the disease is cancer.

"Detection" - refers to a method of detection of a cancer. This term may refer to
10 detection of a predisposition to cancer as well as for establishing the prognosis of the patient by determining the severity of the disease, i.e. determining in which stage the cancer is.

"Probe" - the variant nucleic acid sequence, or a sequence complementary
15 therewith, when used to detect presence of other similar sequences in a sample. The detection is carried out by identification of hybridization complexes between the probe and the assayed sequence. The probe may be attached to a solid support or to a detectable label.

20 **"Original sequence"** - the amino acid or nucleic acid sequence of the tumor-involved gene (TIG) from which the variant of the invention have been varied as a result of alternative slicing. This sequence will also be referred to at times as *"tumor-involved-gene" (TIG)*.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

25 The present invention is based on the finding of several novel, naturally occurring splice variants, which are naturally occurring sequences obtained by alternative splicing of known genes which expression was reported in scientific literature to be involved with tumors (hereinafter *"tumor-involved genes"* or *"TIGS"*). The above term does not signify that the gene necessarily caused the

tumor (although this may be so), merely that they are involved therewith (i.e. expressed in tumors) and this expression may be the result of other effects, for example, as a result of expression of other genes. The novel splice variants of the invention are not merely truncated forms, fragments or mutations of the known
5 tumor-involved genes, but rather novel sequences which naturally occur within the body of individuals, and thus have physiological significance.

The term "*alternative splicing*" in the context of the present invention and claims refers to: intron inclusion, exon exclusion, addition or deletion of terminal sequences in the variant as compared to the original sequences, as well as to the
10 possibility of "*intron retention*". Intron retention is an intermediate stage in the processing of RNA transcripts, where prior to production of fully processed mRNA the intron (naturally spliced in the original TIG sequence) is retained in the variant. These intermediately processed RNAs may have physiological significance and are also within the scope of the invention.

15 The novel variant products of the invention may have the same physiological activity as the original tumor-involved peptide from which they have been varied (although perhaps at a different level); may have an opposite physiological activity from the activity featured by the original tumor-involved peptide from which they are varied; may have a completely different, unrelated
20 activity to the activity of the original tumor-involved peptide which they are varied; or alternatively may have no activity at all and this may lead to various diseases or pathological conditions, especially cancer. Both in the case the variant has the same activity as well as the case it has the opposite activity as the original TIG sequence, it may differ from the TIG in its stability, its clearance, its tissue and cellular
25 localization and in other biological properties not necessarily connected to activity.

The novel variants may also serve for detection purposes, i.e. their presence or level may be cancer, a predisposition to cancer or the stage and aggression of the cancer disease, or alternatively the ratio between the level variants and the level original peptide from which they were varied, or the ratio to other variants (all
30 obtained by alternative splicing from the same original sequence of the

tumor-involved gene) may be indicative of the presence of cancer, predisposition to cancer or the stage and aggressiveness of the cancer disease.

For example, for detectional purposes, it is possible to establish differential expression of various variants in various tissues. A certain variant may be expressed mainly in one tissue, while the original sequence (tumor-involved sequence) from which it has been varied, or another variant (obtained by alternative splicing from the same original tumor-involved sequence) may, be expressed mainly in another tissue. Understanding of the distribution of the variants in various tissues may be helpful in basic research, for understanding the physiological function of the original tumor-involved genes from which they have been varied, as well as help in targeting pharmaceuticals or in developing pharmaceuticals, and in establishing more accurate modalities of diagnosis.

The study of the variants may also be helpful in distinguishing various stages in the life cycles of the same type of cells which may also be helpful for development of pharmaceuticals for various cancer stages in which cell cycles is non-normal.

Thus the detection may by determination of the presence or the level of expression of the variant within a specific cell population, comparing said presence or level between various cell types in a tissue, between different tissues and between individuals.

Thus the present invention provides by its first aspect, a novel isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising or consisting of any one of the coding sequence SEQ ID NO: 1 to SEQ ID NO: 34, fragments of said coding sequence having at least 20 nucleic acids (provided that said fragments are continuous stretches of nucleotides not present in the original sequence from which the variant was varied), or a molecule comprising a sequence having at least 90%, identity to SEQ ID NO: 1 to SEQ ID NO: 34, provided that the molecule is not completely identical to the original sequence of the tumor-involved gene from which the variant was varied.

The present invention further provides a protein or polypeptide comprising or consisting of an amino acid sequence encoded by any of the above nucleic acid sequences, termed herein "*variant product*", for example, an amino acid sequence having the sequence as depicted in any one of SEQ ID NO: 35 to SEQ ID NO: 68, fragments of the above amino acid sequence having a length of at least 10 amino acids coded by the above fragments of the nucleic acid sequences, as well as homologues of the above amino acid sequences in which one or more of the amino acid residues has been substituted (by conservative or non-conservative substitution) added, deleted, or chemically modified.

The deletions, insertions and modifications should be in regions, or adjacent to regions, wherein the variant differs from the original sequence of the tumor-involved gene.

For example, where the variant is different from the original sequence of the tumor-involved gene by addition of a short stretch of 10 amino acids, in the terminal or non-terminal portion of the peptide i.e. inclusion of an exon, the invention also concerns homologues of that variant where the additional short stretch is altered for example, it includes only 8 additional amino acids, includes 13 additional amino acids, or it includes 10 additional amino acids, however some of them being conservative or non-conservative substitutes of the original additional 10 amino acids of the novel variants. In all cases the changes in the homolog, as compared to the original tumor-involved sequence, are in the same regions where the variant differs from the original sequence, or in regions adjacent to said region.

Another example is where the variant lacks a non-terminal region (for example of 20 amino acids) which is present in the original tumor-involved sequence (due for example to exon exclusion). The homologues may lack in the same region only 17 amino acids or 23 amino acids. Again the deletion is in the same region where the variant lacks a sequence as compared to the original tumor-involved sequence, or in a region adjacent thereto. It should be appreciated that once a man versed in the art's attention is directed to the importance of a specific region, due to the fact that this region differs in the variant as compared to

the original sequence of the tumor-involved gene, there is no problem in derivating said specific region by addition to it, deleting from it, or substituting some amino acids in it. Thus homologues of variants which are derivated from the variant by changes (deletion, addition, substitution) only in said region as well as in regions
5 adjacent to it are also a part of the present invention. Generally, if the variant is distinguished from the original sequence of the tumor-involved gene by some sort of physiological activity, then the homolog is distinguished from the original tumor-involved sequence in essentially the same manner.

The present invention further provides nucleic acid molecule comprising or
10 consisting of a sequence which encodes the above amino acid sequences, (including the fragments and homologues of the amino acid sequences). Due to the degenerative nature of the genetic code, a plurality of alternative nucleic acid sequences, beyond those depicted in any one of SEQ ID NO: 1 to SEQ ID NO: 34, can code for the amino acid sequences of the invention. Those alternative nucleic
15 acid sequences which code for the same amino acid sequences codes by the sequence SEQ ID NO: 1 to SEQ ID NO: 34 are also an aspect of the of the present invention.

The present invention further provides expression vectors and cloning vectors comprising any of the above nucleic acid sequences, as well as host cells
20 transfected by said vectors.

The present invention still further provides pharmaceutical compositions comprising, as an active ingredient, said nucleic acid molecules, said expression vectors, or said protein or polypeptide.

These pharmaceutical compositions are suitable for the treatment of various
25 cancers, which can be ameliorated or cured by raising the level of any one of the variant products of the invention.

By a second aspect, the present invention provides a nucleic acid molecule comprising or consisting of a non-coding sequence which is complementary to that of any one of SEQ ID NO: 1 to SEQ ID NO: 34, or complementary to a sequence
30 having at least 90% identity to said sequence (with the proviso added above) or a

fragment of said two sequences (according to the above definition of fragment). The complementary sequence may be a DNA sequence which hybridizes with any one of SEQ of ID NO: 1 to SEQ ID NO: 34 or hybridizes to a portion of that sequence having a length sufficient to inhibit the transcription of the complementary sequence. The complementary sequence may be a DNA sequence which can be transcribed into an mRNA being an antisense to the mRNA transcribed from any one of SEQ ID NO: 1 to SEQ ID NO: 34 or into an mRNA which is an antisense to a fragment of the mRNA transcribed from any one of SEQ ID NO: 1 to SEQ ID NO: 34 which has a length sufficient to hybridize with the mRNA transcribed from SEQ ID NO: 1 to SEQ ID NO: 34, so as to inhibit its translation. The complementary sequence may also be the mRNA or the fragment of the mRNA itself.

The nucleic acids of the second aspect of the invention may be used for therapeutic or diagnostic applications for example as probes used for the detection of the variants of the invention. The presence of the variant transcript or the level of the variant transcript may be indicative of cancer, predisposition to cancer or the stage or aggressiveness of the cancer disease. In addition or alternatively, the ratio of the level of the transcripts of the variants of the invention may also be compared to that of the transcripts of the original sequences of the oncogenes from which have been varied, or to the level of transcript of other variants (especially obtained by alternative splicing from the same original sequence), and said ratio may be indicative of cancer, predisposition to cancer or the stage or aggressiveness of the cancer disease

The present invention also provides expression vectors comprising any one of the above defined complementary nucleic acid sequences and host cells transfected with said nucleic acid sequences or vectors, being complementary to those specified in the first aspect of the invention.

The invention also provides anti-variant product antibodies, namely antibodies directed against the variant product which specifically bind to said variant product. Said antibodies are useful both for diagnostic and therapeutic

purposes. For example said antibody may be as an active ingredient in a pharmaceutical composition as will be explained below.

The present invention also provides pharmaceutical compositions comprising, as an active ingredient, the nucleic acid molecules which comprise or
5 consist of said complementary sequences, or of a vector comprising said complementary sequences. The pharmaceutical composition thus provides pharmaceutical compositions comprising, as an active ingredient, said anti-variant product antibodies.

The pharmaceutical compositions comprising said anti-variant product
10 antibodies or the nucleic acid molecule comprising said complementary sequence, are suitable for the treatment of diseases and pathological conditions where a therapeutically beneficial effect may be achieved by neutralizing the variant (either at the transcript or product level) or decreasing the amount of the variant product or blocking its binding to its target, for example, by the neutralizing effect of the
15 antibodies, or by the effect of the antisense mRNA in decreasing the expression level of the variant sequence. In particular these diseases are cancer diseases and the treatment may also be for amelioration of cancer or for prevention of cancer purposes.

According to the third aspect of the invention the present invention provides
20 methods for detecting the level of the transcript (mRNA) of said variant product in a body fluid sample, or in a specific tissue sample, for example by use of probes comprising or consisting of said coding sequences; as well as methods for detecting levels of expression of said product in tissue, e.g. by the use of antibodies capable of specifically reacting with the variant products of the invention. Detection of the
25 level of the expression of the variant of the invention in particular as compared to that of the original tumor-involved gene sequence from which it was varied or compared to other variant sequences all varied from the same original TIG sequence may be indicative of a cancer, predisposition to cancer or the stage or aggressiveness of the cancer disease

The method, according to this latter aspect, for detection of a nucleic acid sequence which encodes the variant product in a biological sample, comprises the steps of:

(a) providing a probe comprising at least one of the nucleic acid sequences defined above;

(b) contacting the biological sample with said probe under conditions allowing hybridization of nucleic acid sequences thereby enabling formation of hybridization complexes;

(c) detecting hybridization complexes, wherein the presence of the complexes indicates the presence of nucleic acid sequence encoding the variant product in the biological sample.

The method as described above is qualitative, i.e. indicates whether the transcript is present in or absent from the sample. The method can also be quantitative, by determining the level of hybridization complexes and then calibrating said levels to determining levels of transcripts of the desired variant in the sample.

Both qualitative and quantitative determination methods can be used for diagnostic, prognostic and therapy planning purposes, especially in conjunction with cancer diseases. In addition qualitative determination may be indicative of the cancer stage.

By a preferred embodiment the probe is part of a nucleic acid chip used for detection purposes, i.e. the probe is a part of an array of probes each present in a known location on a solid support.

The nucleic acid sequence used in the above method may be a DNA sequence an RNA sequence, etc; it may be a coding or a sequence or a sequence complementary thereto (for respective detection of RNA transcripts or coding-DNA sequences). By quantization of the level of hybridization complexes and calibrating the quantified results it is possible also to detect the level of the transcript in the sample.

Methods for detecting mutations in the region coding for the variant product are also provided, which may be methods carried-out in a binary fashion, namely merely detecting whether there is any mismatches between the normal variant nucleic acid sequence of the invention and the one present in the sample, or
5 carried-out by specifically detecting the nature and location of the mutation. Detection of mutations may be of importance in the determination of predisposition to cancer, as well as in attempts to establish the prognosis of the cancer disease.

The present invention also concerns a method for detecting variant product in a biological sample, comprising the steps of:

- 10 (a) contacting with said biological sample the antibody of the invention, thereby forming an antibody-antigen complex; and
(b) detecting said antibody-antigen complex

wherein the presence of said antibody-antigen complex correlates with the presence of variant product in said biological sample.

- 15 Many diseases are diagnosed by detecting the presence of antibodies against a protein characterizing the disease in the blood, serum or any other body fluid of the patient. The present invention also concerns a method for detecting anti-variant antibody in a biological sample, comprising:

- (a) contacting said sample with the variant product of the invention,
20 thereby forming an antibody-antigen complex; and
(b) detecting said antibody-antigen complex

wherein the presence of said antibody-antigen complex correlates with the presence of anti-variant antibody in the sample.

- As indicated above, both methods (for detection of variant product and for
25 detection of the anti-variant antibody) can be quantitized to determine the level or the amount of the variant or antibody in the sample, alone or in comparison to the level of the original amino acid tumor-involved sequence from which it was varied or compared to the level of antibodies against the original amino acid sequence, and qualitative and quantitative results may be used for diagnostic, prognostic and
30 therapy planning purposes.

The invention also concerns distinguishing antibodies, i.e. antibodies capable of binding either to the variant product or to the original tumor-involved gene sequence from which the variant has been varied, while not binding to the original sequence or the variant product respectively. These distinguishing
5 antibodies may be used for detection purposes.

By yet another aspect the invention also provides a method for identifying candidate compounds capable of binding to the variant product and modulating its activity (being either activators or deactivators). The method includes:

- (i) providing a protein or polypeptide comprising an amino acid
10 sequence substantially as depicted in any one of SEQ ID NO: 35 to 68, or a fragment of such a sequence;
- (ii) contacting a candidate compound with said amino acid sequence;
- (iii) measuring the physiological effect of said candidate compound on the activity of the amino acid sequences and selecting those compounds which
15 show a significant effect on said physiological activity.

The present invention also concerns compounds identified by the above methods described above, which compound may either be an activator of the variant product or a deactivator thereof.

20 **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

In order to understand the invention and to see how it may be carried out in practice, a preferred embodiment will now be described, by way of non-limiting example only, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 is a comparison between the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 35
25 and the original tumor-involved sequence from which it has been varied;

Fig. 2 is a comparison between the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 36 and the original tumor-involved sequence from which it has been varied;

Fig. 3 is a comparison between the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 37 and the original tumor-involved sequence from which it has been varied;

Fig. 4 is a comparison between the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 38 and the original tumor-involved sequence from which it has been varied;

Fig. 5 is a comparison between the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 39 and the original tumor-involved sequence from which it has been varied;

5 **Fig. 6** is a comparison between the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 40 and the original tumor-involved sequence from which it has been varied;

Fig. 7 is a comparison between the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 41 and the original tumor-involved sequence from which it has been varied;

10 **Fig. 8** is a comparison between the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 42 and the original tumor-involved sequence from which it has been varied;

Fig. 9 is a comparison between the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 43 and the original tumor-involved sequence from which it has been varied;

Fig. 10 is a comparison between the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 44 and the original tumor-involved sequence from which it has been varied;

15 **Fig. 11** is a comparison between the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 45 and the original tumor-involved sequence from which it has been varied;

Fig. 12 is a comparison between the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 46 and the original tumor-involved sequence from which it has been varied;

20 **Fig. 13** is a comparison between the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 47 and the original tumor-involved sequence from which it has been varied;

Fig. 14 is a comparison between the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 48 and the original tumor-involved sequence from which it has been varied;

Fig. 15 is a comparison between the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 49 and the original tumor-involved sequence from which it has been varied;

25 **Fig. 16** is a comparison between the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 50 and the original tumor-involved sequence from which it has been varied;

Fig. 17 is a comparison between the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 51 and the original tumor-involved sequence from which it has been varied;

30 **Fig. 18** is a comparison between the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 52 and the original tumor-involved sequence from which it has been varied;

Fig. 19 is a comparison between the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 53 and the original tumor-involved sequence from which it has been varied;

Fig. 20 is a comparison between the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 54 and the original tumor-involved sequence from which it has been varied;

5 **Fig. 21** is a comparison between the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 55 and the original tumor-involved sequence from which it has been varied;

Fig. 22 is a comparison between the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 56 and the original tumor-involved sequence from which it has been varied;

10 **Fig. 23** is a comparison between the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 57 and the original tumor-involved sequence from which it has been varied;

Fig. 24 is a comparison between the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 58 and the original tumor-involved sequence from which it has been varied;

Fig. 25 is a comparison between the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 59 and the original tumor-involved sequence from which it has been varied;

15 **Fig. 26** is a comparison between the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 60 and the original tumor-involved sequence from which it has been varied;

Fig. 27 is a comparison between the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 61 and the original tumor-involved sequence from which it has been varied;

20 **Fig. 28** is a comparison between the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 62 and the original tumor-involved sequence from which it has been varied;

Fig. 29 is a comparison between the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 63 and the original tumor-involved sequence from which it has been varied;

Fig. 30 is a comparison between the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 64 and the original tumor-involved sequence from which it has been varied;

25 **Fig. 31** is a comparison between the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 65 and the original tumor-involved sequence from which it has been varied;

Fig. 32 is a comparison between the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 66 and the original tumor-involved sequence from which it has been varied;

30 **Fig. 33** is a comparison between the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 67 and the original tumor-involved sequence from which it has been varied;

Fig. 34 is a comparison between the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 67 and the original tumor-involved sequence from which it has been varied;

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Example I: Comparison of variants with original sequences

Original sequences of tumor-involved genes were obtained from GenBank Version 115. Their tumor involvement was determined by comparison between
5 the original sequences and the noval variant sequences was made using the BestFit application from the GCG suite version 10.0 (January 1999), with the default values:

Gap creation penalty (GapWeight): 50

Gap extension penalty (GapLengthWeight): 3

10 The comparison is shown in Fig. 1 to 35 which show the comparison of each of the variant products depicted in SEQ ID NO: 35 to 68 with the original tumor-involved sequence from which it was varied.

The following is a list which gives the name and the description of each original tumor-involved sequence from which the alternative splice variant has
15 been varied by alternative splicing. The description is followed by the internal reference to the novel variant (NV-... etc.) and a short comparison between the variant and the original tumor-involved sequence. It should be noticed that several splice variants may have been originated from the same parent sequence by several different alternative splicings. The following table summarizes the accession
20 number of the original sequence, the terminology of the new variant (NV-1 to NV-34) and the description of the difference between the new variant and the original sequence.

Table

25

Accession	New variant #	Description of the new variant
KU70_HUMAN	NV-1	The new variant has an alternative 3' exon of 5 aa instead of 240 amino acids. It is probably missing the PHOSPHORYLATION (BY NUCLEAR KINASE NII) site and half of the PRO-RICH domain but retains the LEUCINE-ZIPPER domain.

KU70_HUMAN	NV-2	The new variant has a deletion of 210 aa between residues 304 – 515. Lacks the Pro-rich domain but retains the LEUCINE-ZIPPER domain and PHOSPHORYLATION (BY NUCLEAR KINASE NII) site.
LCK_HUMAN	NV-3	The new variant has an alternative 3' exon of 45 amino acids instead of 163 amino acids. The new variant retains both SH domains and most of the PROTEIN KINASE domain including two ATP BINDING sites and the ACTIVE SITE. It is missing the 3' end of the PROTEIN KINASE domain and lacks the AUTO-PHOSPHORYLATION and PHOSPHORYLATION sites.
LCK_HUMAN	NV-4	Insertion of 58 amino acids after amino acid 62 (insertion does not result in truncation). Insertion in first SH2 domain. The new variant retains all important sites including: the PROTEIN KINASE DOMAIN with two ATP BINDING sites, an ACTIVE SITE and an AUTO PHOSPHORYLATION site. An additional PHOSPHORYLATION site.
OSTP_HUMAN	NV-5	The new variant has an alternative 3' exon of 12 aa instead of 134 aa. The new variant maintains the CELL ATTACHMENT SITE and two GLYCOSILATION sites.
GA45_HUMAN	NV-6	The new variant has an alternative 5' exon of 72 amino acids instead of 125 amino acids. The new variant has a signal peptide and has the two PHOSPHORYLATION (BY CK2) sites.
WN11_HUMAN	NV-7	The new variant has a deletion of 22 amino acids after residue 312 (between 312-334). The new variant has all five potential GLYCOSILATION sites.

WN11_HUMAN	NV-8	The new variant has a deletion of 117 amino acids after residue 116 (between 116-233). The new variant is missing one potential GLYCOSILATION site (out of 5 sites).
KPCT_HUMAN	NV-9	The new variant has an alternative 3' exon of 3 amino acids instead of 94 amino acids. The alternative region is in the protein kinase domain. The new variant maintains the two PHORBOL-ESTER AND DAG BINDING domains, the two ATP binding sites and the active site of the kinase domain.
IRF1_HUMAN	NV-10	The new variant has an alternative 3' exon of 7 amino acids instead of 40 amino acids. The new variant maintains the DNA binding domain.
FGR1_HUMAN	NV-11	The new variant has an alternative 3' exon of 14 amino acids instead of 134 amino acids. The new variant has the entire extracellular domain and the TM, it is missing part of the cytoplasmic domain. The new variant maintains all 3 IMMUNOGLOBULIN-LIKE DOMAINS, the protein KINASE domain, the ACTIVE site, and the 2 ATP binding sites, but it might be missing one of the two PHOSPHORYLATION (AUTO-) sites.
APE1_HUMAN	NV-12	The new variant has a gap of 22 amino acids between residues 146 – 169. The new variant maintains the active site and site important for substrate recognition.

APE1_HUMAN	NV-13	The new variant has an insertion of 25 amino acids after residue 18. The new variant maintains the active site and site important for substrate recognition.
MAD3_HUMAN	NV-14	The new variant has an alternative 3' exon of 3 amino acids instead of 15 amino acids. It retains all five ANK motifs and the two PHOSPHORYLATION sites.
MAD3_HUMAN	NV-15	The new variant has a deletion of 28 amino acids between 183 – 212. The deletion is in the ANK MOTIF 4. The new variant maintains 4 out of the five ANK MOTIFS and the two PHOSPHORYLATION sites.
EPA4_HUMAN	NV-16	Deletion of 65aa after residue 832 (832-898). Deletion in end of CYTOPLASMIC domain. The 3' end of the PROTEIN KINASE domain is missing, but all important sites are maintained. The new variant has two FYBRONECTIN TYPE III domains and the protein KINASE domain with 2 ATP binding sites, an ACTIVE site and an auto PHOSPHORYLATION site.
ETS2_HUMAN	NV-17	The new variant has a deletion of 26 aa between 87 –114. The new variant maintains the DNA binding domain.
WN5A_HUMAN 1.	NV-18	The new variant has an alternative 3' exon of 4 amino acids instead of 109. It is identical to the known protein until residue 256. Two GLYCOSILATION sites out of four are missing in the new variant.
TYO3_HUMAN	NV-19	The new variant has an alternative 3' exon of 45 amino acids instead of 216 amino acids. The new variant is

		missing part of the PROTEIN KINASE domain and its AUTOPHOSPHORYLATION site. However, it maintains all other necessary domains: the ACTIVE site and the two ATP binding sites. The variant retains all 6 GLYCOSYLATION sites, the 2 IG-like domains and the 2 FIBRONEXTIN TYPE III domains.
CAD2_HUMAN	NV-20	The new variant has an alternative 3' exon of 10 amino acids instead of 68 amino acids. The new variant maintains the extracellular domain and the TM domain. It is missing the end of the cytoplasmic domain and the SER-RICH domain. However, it has all other necessary domains including :5 CADHERIN REPEATS with 7 GLYCOSYLATION sites.
MXI1_HUMAN	NV-21	NV_1 m85527_3 Insertion of 24aa after residue 79. Most likely truncated in insertion. Has basic DNA binding domain, but lacks helix-loop-helix.
MXI1_HUMAN	NV-22	NV_2 m85527_5 Alternative 5' exon. Identical to known from aa 26 to the end. Has a 5' exon of 31 aa versus 25 aa of the known. Has both DNA binding domain and helix loop helix. The alternative 5' exon bares a clathrin repeat. Supported by 4 ests.
MPK3_HUMAN	NV-23	Similar to known RNA at first 290 aa. Alternative 3' exon of 10 aa instead of 28 The new variant maintains the PROTEIN KINASE domain with its two ATP binding sites, the ACTIVE site and two POSPHORYLATION sites.
XRC1_HUMAN	NV-24	First 242aa identical to known RNA. Alternative short 3' exon of 50 aa Instead of 391aa.

XRC1_HUMAN	NV-25	Identical to known RNA in first 241 aa. Alternative 3' exon of 25 aa instead of 392.
XRC1_HUMAN	NV-26	Identical to known RNA in first 186 aa. Alternative short 3' exon of length 61 aa, instead of 447 aa.
XRC1_HUMAN	NV-27	Identical to known RNA in first 540 aa. Alternative 3' exon of 84 aa instead of 93 aa.
MERL_HUMAN	NV-28	Deletion of 29 aa from position 333. The new variant retains the Band 4-1 like domain. (Band 4.1, which links the spectrin-actin cytoskeleton of erythrocytes to the plasma membrane.)
DP1_HUMAN	NV-29	Alternative 3' exon of 21 amino acids instead of 72 amino acids. The new variant retains the two transmembrane domains.
MDR1_HUMAN	NV-30	Alternative exon at 3' end at cytoplasmic domain. 1 aa instead of 3 of the known. Identical to known until aa 1277.
MDR1_HUMAN	NV-31	The new variant is a truncated protein. It has an alternative 3' exon of 12 amino acids instead of 713. It is identical to the known protein until residue 567. The new variant retains only one out of two ATP binding sites, and six out of twelve TM domains. It has one out of three cytoplasmic domains and is truncated in the middle of the second cytoplasmic domain.
MK08_HUMAN	NV-32	Identical to known until aa 205. Truncated. Has additional 13 aa. Lacks part of the protein kinase domain. Retains the active site the two ATP binding sites and the two phosphorylation sites.

MK08_HUMAN	NV-33	Alternative 3' exon of 14 aa instead of 134 aa. Identical to known until residue 293. Lacks end of protein kinase domain. Retains the active site, the two ATP binding sites and the two phosphorylation sites.
MK08_HUMAN	NV-34	Alternative 3' exon of 7 aa instead of 95 aa. Identical to known until residue 332. Has entire protein kinase domain including the active site, the two ATP binding sites and the two phosphorylation sites.

The following is a list of the original tumor-involved sequences, followed by all the splice variants obtained therefrom with a list of differences between the
5 original TIG sequence and the variant.

KU (p70/p80)

KU70_HUMAN

10 FUNCTION: SINGLE STRANDED DNA-DEPENDENT ATP-DEPENDENT
HELICASE. HAS A ROLE IN CHROMOSOME TRANSLOCATION. THE
DNA HELICASE II COMPLEX BINDS PREFERENTIALLY TO FORK-LIKE
ENDS OF DOUBLE-STRANDED DNA IN A CELL CYCLE-DEPENDENT
15 MANNER. IT WORKS IN THE 3'-5' DIRECTION. BINDING TO DNA MAY
BE MEDIATED BY P70.

SUBUNIT: HETERODIMER OF A 70 KD AND A 80 KD SUBUNIT.

SUBCELLULAR LOCATION: NUCLEAR.

20 PTM: PHOSPHORYLATED IN VIVO AT SERINE RESIDUES (BY
SIMILARITY).

DISEASE: INDIVIDUALS WITH SLE AND RELATED DISORDERS
PRODUCE EXTREMELY LARGE AMOUNTS OF AUTOANTIBODIES TO
P70 AND P86. EXISTENCE OF A MAJOR AUTOANTIGENIC EPITOPE OR
EPITOPES ON THE CARBOXY TERMINAL 190 AMINO ACIDS OF P70
25 CONTAINING THE LEUCINE REPEAT. THE MAJORITY OF
AUTOANTIBODIES TO P70 IN MOST SERA FROM PATIENTS WITH SLE
SEEM TO BE REACTIVE WITH THIS REGION.

SIMILARITY: BELONGS TO THE ATP-DEPENDENT DNA HELICASE II 70
KD SUBUNIT FAMILY.

5 NV_1

The new variant has an alternative 3' exon of 5 amino acids instead of 240
amino acids. It is probably missing the PHOSPHORYLATION (BY NUCLEAR
KINASE NII) site and half of the PRO-RICH domain but retains the
10 LEUCINE-ZIPPER domain.

KU (p70/p80)

KU70_HUMAN

15 NV_2

The new variant has a deletion of 210 amino acids between residues 304 –
515. The new variant lacks the PRO-RICH domain but retains the
20 LEUCINE-ZIPPER domain and PHOSPHORYLATION (BY NUCLEAR
KINASE NII) site.

LCK

25 LCK_HUMAN

PROTO-ONCOGENE TYROSINE-PROTEIN KINASE LCK

FUNCTION: MAY PARTICIPATE IN ANTIGEN-INDUCED T-CELL
ACTIVATION.

30 CATALYTIC ACTIVITY: ATP + A PROTEIN TYROSINE = ADP +
PROTEIN TYROSINE PHOSPHATE.

ENZYME REGULATION: REGULATED BY PHOSPHORYLATION ON
TYR-504.

35 SUBCELLULAR LOCATION: BOUND TO THE CYTOPLASMIC DOMAIN
OF EITHER CD4 OR CD8.

SIMILARITY: CONTAINS 1 SH2 DOMAIN.

SIMILARITY: CONTAINS 1 SH3 DOMAIN.

SIMILARITY: TO OTHER PROTEIN-TYROSINE KINASES IN THE
CATALYTIC DOMAIN. BELONGS TO THE SRC SUBFAMILY.

NV_3

The new variant has an alternative 3' exon of 45 amino acids instead of 163 amino acids. The new variant retains both SH domains and most of the
5 PROTEIN KINASE domain including two ATP BINDING sites and the ACTIVE SITE. It is missing the 3' end of the PROTEIN KINASE domain and lacks the AUTO-PHOSPHORYLATION and PHOSPHORYLATION sites.

LCK

10

LCK_HUMAN

NV_4

15 Insertion of 58 amino acids after amino acid 62 (insertion does not result in truncation). Insertion in first SH2 domain. The new variant retains all important sites including: the PROTEIN KINASE DOMAIN with two ATP BINDING sites, an ACTIVE SITE and an AUTO PHOSPHORYLATION site. An additional PHOSPHORYLATION site.

20

OSTEOPONTIN

OSTP_HUMAN

25 FUNCTION: BINDS TIGHTLY TO HYDROXYAPATITE. APPEARS TO FORM AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE MINERALIZED MATRIX. PROBABLY IMPORTANT TO CELL-MATRIX INTERACTION.

ALTERNATIVE PRODUCTS: TWO ISOFORMS; OP1A AND OP1B (SHOWN HERE); ARE PRODUCES BY ALTERNATIVE SPLICING.

30 PTM: EXTENSIVELY PHOSPHORYLATED ON SERINE RESIDUES.

PTM: N- AND O-GLYCOSYLATED.

DISEASE: THIS PROTEIN PLAYS A PRINCIPAL ROLE IN URINARY STONE FORMATION AS THE STONE MATRIX

NV_5

The new variant has an alternative 3' exon of 12 amino acids instead of 134 amino acids. The new variant maintains the CELL ATTACHMENT SITE and two GLYCOSILATION sites.

GADD45

GA45_HUMAN

10 GROWTH ARREST AND DNA-DAMAGE-INDUCIBLE PROTEIN
FUNCTION: INVOLVED IN THE REGULATION OF GROWTH AND
APOPTOSIS. MEDIATES ACTIVATION OF STRESS-RESPONSIVE
MTK1/MEKK4 MAPKKK.
15 SIMILARITY: BELONGS TO THE GADD45 / MYD118 FAMILY.

NV_6

The new variant has an alternative 5' exon of 72 amino acids instead of 125 amino acids. The new variant has a signal peptide and has the two PHOSPHORYLATION (BY CK2) sites.

WNT-11 PROTEIN

WN11_HUMAN

25 FUNCTION: PROBABLE DEVELOPMENTAL PROTEIN. MAY BE A
SIGNALING MOLECULE WHICH AFFECT THE DEVELOPMENT OF
DISCRETE REGIONS OF TISSUES. IS LIKELY TO SIGNAL OVER ONLY
30 FEW CELL
DIAMETERS.
SUBCELLULAR LOCATION: POSSIBLY SECRETED AND ASSOCIATES
WITH THE EXTRACELLULAR MATRIX.
SIMILARITY: BELONGS TO THE WNT FAMILY

35

NV_7

The new variant has a deletion of 22 amino acids after residue 312 (between 312-334). The new variant has all five potential GLYCOSILATION
5 sites.

WNT-11 PROTEIN

WN11_HUMAN

10

NV_8

The new variant has a deletion of 117 amino acids after residue 116
15 (between 116-233). The new variant is missing one potential GLYCOSILATION site (out of 5 sites).

PROTEIN KINASE C, THETA TYPE

KPCT_HUMAN

20

FUNCTION: THIS IS CALCIUM-INDEPENDENT, PHOSPHOLIPID-DEPENDENT, SERINE- AND THREONINE-SPECIFIC ENZYME.

FUNCTION: PKC IS ACTIVATED BY DIACYLGLYCEROL WHICH IN TURN PHOSPHORYLATES A RANGE OF CELLULAR PROTEINS. PKC
25 ALSO SERVES AS THE RECEPTOR FOR PHORBOL ESTERS, A CLASS OF TUMOR PROMOTERS.

TISSUE SPECIFICITY: SKELETAL MUSCLE, MEGAKARYOBLASTIC CELLS AND PLATELETS.

30 SIMILARITY: CONTAINS 2 ZINC-DEPENDENT PHORBOL-ESTER AND DAG BINDING DOMAINS.

SIMILARITY: BELONGS TO THE SER/THR FAMILY OF PROTEIN KINASES. PKC SUBFAMILY.

NV_9

The new variant has an alternative 3' exon of 3 amino acids instead of 94 amino acids. The alternative region is in the PROTEIN KINASE domain. The new variant maintains the two PHORBOL-ESTER AND DAG BINDING domains, the two ATP binding sites and the ACTIVE of the KINASE domain.

INTERFERON REGULATORY FACTOR 1

IRF1_HUMAN

FUNCTION: SPECIFICALLY BINDS TO THE UPSTREAM REGULATORY REGION OF TYPE I IFN AND IFN-INDUCIBLE MHC CLASS I GENES (THE INTERFERON CONSENSUS SEQUENCE (ICS)) AND ACTIVATES THOSE GENES.

SUBCELLULAR LOCATION: NUCLEAR.

INDUCTION: BY VIRUSES AND IFN.

DISEASE: DELETION OR REARRANGEMENT OF IRF1 ARE A CAUSE OF PRELEUKEMIC MYELODYSPLASTIC SYNDROME (MDS) AND OF ACUTE MYELOGENOUS LEUKEMIA (AML).

SIMILARITY: BELONGS TO THE IRF FAMILY.

20

NV_10

The new variant has an alternative 3' exon of 7 amino acids instead of 40 amino acids. The new variant maintains the DNA binding domain.

25

BASIC FIBROBLAST GROWTH FACTOR RECEPTOR 1

FGFR1_HUMAN

FUNCTION: RECEPTOR FOR BASIC FIBROBLAST GROWTH FACTOR. A SHORTER FORM OF THE RECEPTOR COULD BE A RECEPTOR FOR ACIDIC FGF (AFGF).

CATALYTIC ACTIVITY: ATP + PROTEIN TYROSINE = ADP + PROTEIN TYROSINE PHOSPHATE.

SUBCELLULAR LOCATION: TYPE I MEMBRANE PROTEIN.

30

ALTERNATIVE PRODUCTS: MANY FORMS OF FGFR1 ARE PRODUCED BY ALTERNATIVE SPLICING. THE FORM SHOWN HERE IS KNOWN AS ALPHA-A1.

DISEASE: DEFECTS IN FGFR1 ARE ONE OF THE CAUSES OF PFEIFFER SYNDROME, ALSO CALLED ACROCEPHALOSYNDACTYLY TYPE V (ACS V), CHARACTERIZED BY CRANIOSYNOSTOSIS (PREMATURE FUSION OF THE SKULL SUTURES) WITH DEVIATION AND ENLARGEMENT OF THE THUMBS AND GREAT TOES, BRACHYMESOPHALANGY, WITH PHALANGEAL ANKYLOSIS AND A VARYING DEGREE OF SOFT TISSUE SYNDACTYLY.

SIMILARITY: BELONGS TO THE FIBROBLAST GROWTH FACTOR RECEPTOR FAMILY.

SIMILARITY: CONTAINS 3 IMMUNOGLOBULIN-LIKE DOMAINS.

15 NV_11

The new variant has an alternative 3' exon of 14 amino acids instead of 134 amino acids. The new variant has the entire extracellular domain and the TM, it is missing part of the cytoplasmic domain. The new variant maintains all 3 IMMUNOGLOBULIN-LIKE DOMAINS, the protein KINASE domain, the ACTIVE site, and the 2 ATP binding sites, but it might be missing one of the two PHOSPHORYLATION (AUTO-) sites.

REF-1 PROTEIN DNA-(APURINIC OR APYRIMIDINIC SITE) LYASE APE1_HUMAN

25

FUNCTION: REPAIRS OXIDATIVE DNA DAMAGES IN VITRO. MAY HAVE A ROLE IN PROTECTION AGAINST CELL LETHALITY AND SUPPRESSION OF MUTATIONS. REMOVES THE BLOCKING GROUPS FROM THE 3'

30 TERMINI OF THE DNA STRAND BREAKS GENERATED BY IONIZING RADIATIONS AND BLEOMYCIN.

CATALYTIC ACTIVITY: ENDONUCLEOLYTIC CLEAVAGE NEAR APURINIC OR APYRIMIDINIC SITES TO PRODUCTS WITH 5'-PHOSPHATE.

SUBCELLULAR LOCATION: NUCLEAR.

5 SIMILARITY: BELONGS TO THE AP/EXO A FAMILY OF DNA REPAIR ENZYMES.

NV_12

The new variant has a gap of 22 amino acids between residues 146 – 169.

10 The new variant maintains the ACTIVE site and site important for substrate recognition.

NV_13

The new variant has an insertion of 25 amino acids after residue 18. It

15 maintains the ACTIVE site and the site important for substrate recognition.

MAD3 MAJOR HISTOCOMPATIBILITY COMPLEX ENHANCER-BINDING PROTEIN

MAD3_HUMAN

20

FUNCTION: I-KAPPA-B-LIKE ACTIVITY. MAY BE INVOLVED IN REGULATION OF TRANSCRIPTIONAL RESPONSES TO NF-KAPPA-B, INCLUDING ADHESION- DEPENDENT PATHWAYS OF MONOCYTE
25 ACTIVATION. INTERACTS DIRECTLY WITH THE NF-KAPPA-B COMPLEX, PRESUMABLY THROUGH THE P65 SUBUNIT.

INDUCTION: INDUCED IN ADHERENT MONOCYTES.

PTM: PHOSPHORYLATION OF I-KAPPA-B BLOCKS ITS ABILITY TO INHIBIT NF-KAPPA-B DNA-BINDING ACTIVITY.

30 SIMILARITY: CONTAINS 5 ANK REPEATS.

NV_14

The new variant has an alternative 3' exon of 3 amino acids instead of 15 amino acids. It retains all five ANK motifs and the two PHOSPHORYLATION sites.

NV_15

The new variant has a deletion of 28 amino acids between 183 – 212. The deletion is in the ANK MOTIF 4. The new variant maintains 4 out of the five ANK MOTIFS and the two PHORYLATION sites.

RECEPTOR PROTEIN-TYROSINE KINASE HEK8

15

EPA4_HUMAN

FUNCTION: RECEPTOR FOR MEMBERS OF THE EPHRIN-A FAMILY. BINDS TO EPHRIN-A1, -A4 AND -A5. BINDS MORE POORLY TO EPHRIN-A2 AND A-3.

20 CATALYTIC ACTIVITY: $ATP + A \text{ PROTEIN TYROSINE} = ADP + \text{PROTEIN TYROSINE PHOSPHATE}$.

SUBCELLULAR LOCATION: TYPE I MEMBRANE PROTEIN.

SIMILARITY: CONTAINS 2 FIBRONECTIN TYPE III-LIKE DOMAINS.

25 SIMILARITY: TO OTHER PROTEIN-TYROSINE KINASES IN THE CATALYTIC DOMAIN. BELONGS TO THE EPHRIN RECEPTOR FAMILY.

NV_16

Deletion of 65 amino acids between 832 – 898. The deletion in the cytoplasmic domain. The 3' end of the PROTEIN KINASE domain is missing, but all important sites are maintained. The new variant has two FIBRONECTIN TYPE III domains and the protein KINASE domain with 2 ATP binding sites, an ACTIVE site and an auto PHOSPHORYLATION site.

C-ETS-2 PROTEIN

ETS2_HUMAN

SUBCELLULAR LOCATION: NUCLEAR.

5 SIMILARITY: BELONGS TO THE ETS FAMILY.

NV_17

The new variant has a deletion of 26 amino acids between 87 – 114. The new variant maintains the DNA binding domain.

10

WNT-5A PROTEIN

WN5A_HUMAN

15 FUNCTION: PROBABLE DEVELOPMENTAL PROTEIN. MAY BE A SIGNALING MOLECULE WHICH AFFECTS THE DEVELOPMENT OF DISCRETE REGIONS OF TISSUES. IS LIKELY TO SIGNAL OVER ONLY FEW CELL DIAMETERS.

SUBCELLULAR LOCATION: POSSIBLY SECRETED AND ASSOCIATES WITH THE EXTRACELLULAR MATRIX.

20 SIMILARITY: BELONGS TO THE WNT FAMILY

NV_18

The new variant has an alternative 3' exon of 4 amino acids instead of 109. It is identical to the known protein until residue 256. Two
25 GLYCOSILATION sites out of four are missing in the new variant.

TYROSINE-PROTEIN KINASE SKY

TYO3_HUMAN

FUNCTION: MAY BE INVOLVED IN CELL ADHESION PROCESSES,
5 PARTICULARLY IN THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM.

SUBCELLULAR LOCATION: TYPE I MEMBRANE PROTEIN.

TISSUE SPECIFICITY: ABUNDANT IN THE BRAIN AND LOWER LEVELS
IN OTHER TISSUES.

SIMILARITY: TO OTHER PROTEIN-TYROSINE KINASES IN THE
10 CATALYTIC DOMAIN.

SIMILARITY: CONTAINS 2 IMMUNOGLOBULIN-LIKE C2-TYPE
DOMAINS.

SIMILARITY: CONTAINS 2 FIBRONECTIN TYPE III-LIKE DOMAINS.

15 NV_19

The new variant has an alternative 3' exon of 45 amino acids instead of
216 amino acids. The new variant is missing part of the PROTEIN KINASE
domain and its AUTOPHOSPHORYLATION site. However, it maintains all
other necessary domains: the ACTIVE site and the two ATP binding sites. The
20 variant retains all 6 GLYCOSILATION sites, the 2 IG-like domains and the 2
FIBRONECTIN TYPE III domains.

NEURAL-CADHERIN

CAD2_HUMAN

25

FUNCTION: CADHERINS ARE CALCIUM DEPENDENT CELL ADHESION
PROTEINS. THEY PREFERENTIALLY INTERACT WITH THEMSELVES
IN A HOMOPHILIC MANNER IN CONNECTING CELLS; CADHERINS
MAY THUS CONTRIBUTE TO THE SORTING OF HETEROGENEOUS
30 CELL TYPES. N-CADHERIN MAY BE INVOLVED IN NEURONAL
RECOGNITION MECHANISM.

SUBCELLULAR LOCATION: TYPE I MEMBRANE PROTEIN.

SIMILARITY: BELONGS TO THE CADHERIN FAMILY.

NV_20

The new variant has an alternative 3' exon of 10 amino acids instead of 68 amino acids. The new variant maintains the extracellular domain and the TM domain. It is missing the end of the cytoplasmic domain and the SER-RICH domain. However, it has all other necessary domains including: 5 CADHERIN REPEATS with 7 GLYCOSILATION sites.

MXI1 MAX INTERACTING PROTEIN 1

MXI1_HUMAN

10

FUNCTION: TRANSCRIPTIONAL REPRESSOR. MXI1 BINDS WITH MAX TO FORM A SEQUENCE-SPECIFIC DNA-BINDING PROTEIN COMPLEX WHICH RECOGNIZES THE CORE SEQUENCE 5'-CAC[GA]TG-3'. MXI1 THUS ANTAGONIZES MYC TRANSCRIPTIONAL ACTIVITY BY COMPETING FOR MAX.

SUBUNIT: EFFICIENT DNA BINDING REQUIRES DIMERIZATION WITH ANOTHER BHLH PROTEIN. BINDS DNA AS A HETERODIMER WITH MAX.

SUBCELLULAR LOCATION: NUCLEAR.

20 TISSUE SPECIFICITY: HIGH LEVELS FOUND IN THE BRAIN, HEART AND LUNG WHILE LOWER LEVELS ARE SEEN IN THE LIVER, KIDNEY AND SKELETAL MUSCLE.

DISEASE: DEFECTS IN MXI1 ARE FOUND IN SOME PATIENTS WITH PROSTATE TUMORS.

25 SIMILARITY: BELONGS TO THE BASIC HELIX-LOOP-HELIX (BHLH) FAMILY OF TRANSCRIPTION FACTORS.

NV_21

The new variant has an insertion of 24 amino acids after residue 79. It is most likely truncated within the insertion. The new variant retains the BASIC DNA BINDING domain, but lacks the HELIX LOOP HELIX motif.

MXI1 MAX INTERACTING PROTEIN 1

MXI1_HUMAN

NV_22

- 5 The new variant has an alternative 5' exon of 31 amino acids instead of 25. It is identical to the known protein from residue 26 to the end. The new variant has both the DNA BINDING DOMAIN and the HELIX LOOP HELIX motif. The alternative 5' exon bares a clathrin repeat.

10 DUAL SPECIFICITY MITOGEN-ACTIVATED PROTEIN KINASE

KINASE 3

MPK3_HUMAN

- 15 FUNCTION: DUAL SPECIFICITY KINASE. IS ACTIVATED BY CYTOKINES AND ENVIRONMENTAL STRESS IN VIVO. CATALYZES THE CONCOMITANT PHOSPHORYLATION OF A THREONINE AND A TYROSINE RESIDUE IN THE MAP KINASE P38.

ENZYME REGULATION: ACTIVATED BY DUAL PHOSPHORYLATION ON SER-189 AND THR-193.

- 20 TISSUE SPECIFICITY: ABUNDANT EXPRESSION IS SEEN IN THE SKELETAL MUSCLE. IT IS ALSO WIDELY EXPRESSED IN OTHER TISSUES.

PTM: AUTOPHOSPHORYLATED.

- 25 SIMILARITY: BELONGS TO THE SER/THR FAMILY OF PROTEIN KINASES. MAP KINASE KINASE SUBFAMILY.

NV_23

- 30 The new variant has an alternative 3' exon of 10 amino acids instead of 28 amino acids. The new variant maintains the PROTEIN KINASE domain with its two ATP binding sites, the ACTIVE site and two POSPHORYLATION sites. It may lack a few amino acids at the end of the PROTEIN KINASE domain.

DNA-REPAIR PROTEIN XRCC1
XRC1_HUMAN

FUNCTION: CORRECTS DEFECTIVE DNA STRAND-BREAK REPAIR
5 AND SISTER CHROMATID EXCHANGE FOLLOWING TREATMENT
WITH IONIZING RADIATION AND ALKYLATING AGENTS.
SUBCELLULAR LOCATION: NUCLEAR (PROBABLE).
SIMILARITY: SOME, TO S.POMBE RAD4/CUT5.

10 NV_24

Alternative 3' exon of 50 amino acids instead of 391 amino acids.

DNA-REPAIR PROTEIN XRCC1
XRC1_HUMAN

15

NV_25

Alternative 3' exon of 25 amino acids instead of 392 amino acids.

DNA-REPAIR PROTEIN XRCC1
XRC1_HUMAN

20

NV_26

Alternative 3' exon of 61 amino acids instead of 447 amino acids.

DNA-REPAIR PROTEIN XRCC1
XRC1_HUMAN

25

NV_27

Alternative 3' exon of 84 amino acids instead of 93 amino acids.

30

MERLIN SCHWANNOMIN (NF2)

MERL_HUMAN

FUNCTION: PROBABLY ACTS AS A MEMBRANE STABILIZING
5 PROTEIN.

TISSUE SPECIFICITY: IN FETAL BRAIN; IN KIDNEY, LUNG, BREAST,
AND OVARY.

DISEASE: NEUROFIBROMATOSIS 2 (NF2) OR CENTRAL
NEUROFIBROMATOSIS IS A GENETIC DISORDER CHARACTERIZED
10 BY BILATERAL VESTIBULAR SCHWANNOMAS (FORMERLY CALLED
ACOUSTIC NEUROMAS), SCHWANNOMAS OF OTHER CRANIAL AND
PERIPHERAL NERVES, MENINGIOMAS, AND EPENDYMOMAS. IT IS
INHERITED IN AN AUTOSOMAL DOMINANT FASHION WITH FULL
PENETRANCE. AFFECTED INDIVIDUALS GENERALLY DEVELOP
15 SYMPTOMS

OF EIGHTH-NERVE DYSFUNCTION IN EARLY ADULthood,
INCLUDING DEAFNESS AND BALANCE DISORDER. ALTHOUGH THE
TUMORS OF NF2 ARE HISTOLOGICALLY BENIGN, THEIR ANATOMIC
LOCATION MAKES MANAGEMENT DIFFICULT, AND PATIENTS
20 SUFFER GREAT MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY.

SIMILARITY: CONTAINS A DOMAIN FOUND IN BAND 4.1, EZRIN,
MOESIN, RADIXIN, AND TALIN.

NV_28

25 The new variant has a deletion of 29 amino acids after residue 333. The
new variant maintains the BAND 4.1 – LIKE domain. (Band 4.1, which links the
spectrin-actin cytoskeleton of erythrocytes to the plasma membrane).

DP1 POLYPOSIS LOCUS PROTEIN 1

30 **DP1_HUMAN**

SUBCELLULAR LOCATION: INTEGRAL MEMBRANE PROTEIN
(POTENTIAL).

SIMILARITY: TO C.ELEGANS T19C3.4.

NV_29

Alternative 3' exon of 21 amino acids instead of 72 amino acids. The new variant maintains the two transmembrane domains.

5 **MDR1 MULTIDRUG RESISTANCE PROTEIN 1**
 MDR1_HUMAN

FUNCTION: ENERGY-DEPENDENT EFFLUX PUMP RESPONSIBLE FOR
DECREASED DRUG ACCUMULATION IN MULTIDRUG-RESISTANT
10 CELLS.

SUBCELLULAR LOCATION: INTEGRAL MEMBRANE PROTEIN.

SIMILARITY: BELONGS TO THE ATP-BINDING TRANSPORT PROTEIN
FAMILY (ABC TRANSPORTERS). MDR SUBFAMILY.

15 **NV_30**

The new variant has an alternative 3' exon of 1 amino acid, instead of 3
of the known protein. The new variant is identical to the known protein until
residue 1277. It maintains all important sites.

20 **MDR1 MULTIDRUG RESISTANCE PROTEIN 1**
 MDR1_HUMAN

NV_31

The new variant is a truncated protein. It has an alternative 3' exon of 12
25 amino acids instead of 713. It is identical to the known protein until residue 567.
The new variant retains only one out of two ATP binding sites, and six out of
twelve TM domains. It has one out of three cytoplasmic domains and is truncated
in the middle of the second cytoplasmic domain.

JNK1 – MITOGEN ACTIVATED PROTEIN KINASE 8
MK08_HUMAN

5 FUNCTION: PROBABLY PLAYS A ROLE IN THE SIGNAL
TRANSDUCTION PATHWAY INITIATED BY PROINFLAMMATORY
CYTOKINES AND UV RADIATION. BINDS TO THE N-TERMINAL
ACTIVATION DOMAINS OF C-JUN AND ATF2 AND PHOSPHORYLATES
THEIR REGULATORY SITES (RESPECTIVELY SER-63 AND SER-73;
10 THR-69 AND THR-71). JNK1 ISOFORMS DISPLAY DIFFERENT BINDING
PATTERNS: BETA-1 PREFERENTIALLY BINDS TO C-JUN, WHEREAS
ALPHA-1, ALPHA-2, AND BETA-2 HAVE A SIMILAR LOW LEVEL OF
BINDING TO BOTH C-JUN OR ATF2. HOWEVER THERE IS NO
CORRELATION BETWEEN BINDING AND PHOSPHORYLATION, WHICH
15 IS ACHIEVED ABOUT AT THE SAME EFFICIENCY BY ALL ISOFORMS.
ENZYME REGULATION: ACTIVATED BY THREONINE AND TYROSINE
PHOSPHORYLATION.
ALTERNATIVE PRODUCTS: FOUR ISOFORMS JNK1 ALPHA-1, JNK1
ALPHA-2 (SHOWN HERE), JNK1 BETA-1, AND JNK1 BETA-2
20 ARE PRODUCED BY ALTERNATIVE SPLICING.
INDUCTION: BY UV LIGHT, INTERLEUKIN-1 AND BY HA-RAS.
SIMILARITY: BELONGS TO THE CDC2/CDC28 SUBFAMILY OF SER/THR
PROTEIN KINASES. STRONGEST SIMILARITY WITH OTHER MAP
KINASES.

25

NV_32

The new variant is a truncated protein. It has an alternative 3' exon of 13
amino acids instead of 222 amino acids. It is identical to the known protein until
residue 205. The new variant lacks part of the PROTEIN KINASE domain,
30 however it retains the ACTIVE SITE, the two ATP binding sites and the two
PHOSPHORYLATION sites.

JNK1 – MITOGEN ACTIVATED PROTEIN KINASE 8

MK08_HUMAN

NV 33

5 The new variant has an alternative 3' exon of 14 amino acids instead of 134 amino acids of the known protein. It is identical to the known protein until residue 293. The new variant lacks the end of the PROTEIN KINASE domain, but retains the ACTIVE SITE, the two ATP binding sites and the two PHOSPHORYLATION sites.

10

JNK1 – MITOGEN ACTIVATED PROTEIN KINASE 8

MK08_HUMAN

15 **NV 34**

 The new variant has an alternative 3' exon of 7 amino acids a instead of 95 amino acids. It is identical to the known protein until residue 332. Has the entire PROTEIN KINASE domain including the ACTIVE SITE, the two ATP binding sites and the two PHOSPHORYLATION sites.

20

Example II: Variant nucleic acid sequence

 The nucleic acid sequences of the invention include nucleic acid sequences which encode variant product and fragments and analogs thereof. The nucleic acid sequences may alternatively be sequences complementary to the
25 above coding sequence, or to a region of said coding sequence. The length of the complementary sequence is sufficient to avoid the expression of the coding sequence. The nucleic acid sequences may be in the form of RNA or in the form of DNA, and include messenger RNA, synthetic RNA and DNA, cDNA, and genomic DNA. The DNA may be double-stranded or single-stranded, and if
30 single-stranded may be the coding strand or the non-coding (anti-sense, complementary) strand. The nucleic acid sequences may also both include

dNTPs, rNTPs as well as non naturally occurring sequences. The sequence may also be a part of a hybrid between an amino acid sequence and a nucleic acid sequence.

In a general embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence has at least 90%,
5 identity with any one of the sequence identified as SEQ ID NO: 1 to SEQ ID NO: 34 provided that this sequence is not completely identical with that of the original sequence.

The nucleic acid sequences may include the coding sequence by itself. By another alternative the coding region may be in combination with additional
10 coding sequences, such as those coding for fusion protein or signal peptides, in combination with non-coding sequences, such as introns and control elements, promoter and terminator elements or 5' and/or 3' untranslated regions, effective for expression of the coding sequence in a suitable host, and/or in a vector or host environment in which the variant nucleic acid sequence is introduced as a
15 heterologous sequence.

The nucleic acid sequences of the present invention may also have the product coding sequence fused in-frame to a marker sequence which allows for purification of the variant product. The marker sequence may be, for example, a hexahistidine tag to provide for purification of the mature polypeptide fused to
20 the marker in the case of a bacterial host, or, the marker sequence may be a hemagglutinin (HA) tag when a mammalian host, e.g. COS-7 cells, is used. The HA tag corresponds to an epitope derived from the influenza hemagglutinin protein (Wilson, I., *et al. Cell* 37:767 (1984)).

Also included in the scope of the invention are fragments as defined above
25 also referred to herein as oligonucleotides, typically having at least 20 bases, preferably 20-30 bases corresponding to a region of the coding-sequence nucleic acid sequence. The fragments may be used as probes, primers, and when complementary also as antisense agents, and the like, according to known methods.

As indicated above, the nucleic acid sequence may be substantially a depicted in any one of SEQ ID NO: 1 to SEQ ID NO: 34 or fragments thereof or sequences having at least 90% identity to the above sequence as explained above. Alternatively, due to the degenerative nature of the genetic code, the sequence
5 may be a sequence coding for any one of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 35 to SEQ ID NO: 68, or fragments or analogs of said amino acid sequence.

A. Preparation of nucleic acid sequences

The nucleic acid sequences may be obtained by screening cDNA libraries
10 using oligonucleotide probes which can hybridize to or PCR-amplify nucleic acid sequences which encode the variant products disclosed above. cDNA libraries prepared from a variety of tissues are commercially available and procedures for screening and isolating cDNA clones are well-known to those of skill in the art. Such techniques are described in, for example, Sambrook *et al.* (1989) Molecular
15 Cloning: A Laboratory Manual (2nd Edition), Cold Spring Harbor Press, Plainview, N.Y. and Ausubel FM *et al.* (1989) Current Protocols in Molecular Biology, John Wiley & Sons, New York, N.Y.

The nucleic acid sequences may be extended to obtain upstream and downstream sequences such as promoters, regulatory elements, and 5' and 3'
20 untranslated regions (UTRs). Extension of the available transcript sequence may be performed by numerous methods known to those of skill in the art, such as PCR or primer extension (Sambrook *et al.*, *supra*), or by the RACE method using, for example, the Marathon RACE kit (Clontech, Cat. # K1802-1).

Alternatively, the technique of "restriction-site" PCR (Gobinda *et al.* *PCR*
25 *Methods Applic.* 2:318-22, (1993)), which uses universal primers to retrieve flanking sequence adjacent a known locus, may be employed. First, genomic DNA is amplified in the presence of primer to a linker sequence and a primer specific to the known region. The amplified sequences are subjected to a second round of PCR with the same linker primer and another specific primer internal to

the first one. Products of each round of PCR are transcribed with an appropriate RNA polymerase and sequenced using reverse transcriptase.

Inverse PCR can be used to amplify or extend sequences using divergent primers based on a known region (Triglia, T. *et al.*, *Nucleic Acids Res.* 16:8186, 5 (1988)). The primers may be designed using OLIGO(R) 4.06 Primer Analysis Software (1992; National Biosciences Inc, Plymouth, Minn.), or another appropriate program, to be 22-30 nucleotides in length, to have a GC content of 50% or more, and to anneal to the target sequence at temperatures about 68-72°C.

The method uses several restriction enzymes to generate a suitable fragment in 10 the known region of a gene. The fragment is then circularized by intramolecular ligation and used as a PCR template.

Capture PCR (Lagerstrom, M. *et al.*, *PCR Methods Applic.* 1:111-19, (1991)) is a method for PCR amplification of DNA fragments adjacent to a known sequence in human and yeast artificial chromosome DNA. Capture PCR 15 also requires multiple restriction enzyme digestions and ligations to place an engineered double-stranded sequence into a flanking part of the DNA molecule before PCR.

Another method which may be used to retrieve flanking sequences is that of Parker, J.D., *et al.*, *Nucleic Acids Res.*, 19:3055-60, (1991)). Additionally, one 20 can use PCR, nested primers and PromoterFinder™ libraries to "walk in" genomic DNA (PromoterFinder™; Clontech, Palo Alto, CA). This process avoids the need to screen libraries and is useful in finding intron/exon junctions. Preferred libraries for screening for full length cDNAs are ones that have been size-selected to include larger cDNAs. Also, random primed libraries are preferred in that they 25 will contain more sequences which contain the 5' and upstream regions of genes.

A randomly primed library may be particularly useful if an oligo d(T) library does not yield a full-length cDNA. Genomic libraries are useful for extension into the 5' nontranslated regulatory region.

The nucleic acid sequences and oligonucleotides of the invention can also 30 be prepared by solid-phase methods, according to known synthetic methods.

Typically, fragments of up to about 100 bases are individually synthesized, then joined to form continuous sequences up to several hundred bases.

B. Use of variant nucleic acid sequence for the production of variant products

In accordance with the present invention, nucleic acid sequences specified above may be used as recombinant DNA molecules that direct the expression of variant products.

As will be understood by those of skill in the art, it may be advantageous to produce variant product-encoding nucleotide sequences possessing codons other than those which appear in any one of SEQ ID NO: 1 to SEQ ID NO: 34 which are those which naturally occur in the human genome. Codons preferred by a particular prokaryotic or eukaryotic host (Murray, E. *et al. Nuc Acids Res.*, 17:477-508, (1989)) can be selected, for example, to increase the rate of variant product expression or to produce recombinant RNA transcripts having desirable properties, such as a longer half-life, than transcripts produced from naturally occurring sequence.

The nucleic acid sequences of the present invention can be engineered in order to alter a variant product coding sequence for a variety of reasons, including but not limited to, alterations which modify the cloning, processing and/or expression of the product. For example, alterations may be introduced using techniques which are well known in the art, e.g., site-directed mutagenesis, to insert new restriction sites, to alter glycosylation patterns, to change codon preference, etc.

The present invention also includes recombinant constructs comprising one or more of the sequences as broadly described above. The constructs comprise a vector, such as a plasmid or viral vector, into which a nucleic acid sequence of the invention has been inserted, in a forward or reverse orientation. In a preferred aspect of this embodiment, the construct further comprises regulatory sequences, including, for example, a promoter, operably linked to the

sequence. Large numbers of suitable vectors and promoters are known to those of skill in the art, and are commercially available. Appropriate cloning and expression vectors for use with prokaryotic and eukaryotic hosts are also described in Sambrook, *et al.*, (*supra*).

5 The present invention also relates to host cells which are genetically engineered with vectors of the invention, and the production of the product of the invention by recombinant techniques. Host cells are genetically engineered (i.e., transduced, transformed or transfected) with the vectors of this invention which may be, for example, a cloning vector or an expression vector. The vector may
10 be, for example, in the form of a plasmid, a viral particle, a phage, etc. The engineered host cells can be cultured in conventional nutrient media modified as appropriate for activating promoters, selecting transformants or amplifying the expression of the variant nucleic acid sequence. The culture conditions, such as temperature, pH and the like, are those previously used with the host cell selected
15 for expression, and will be apparent to those skilled in the art.

 The nucleic acid sequences of the present invention may be included in any one of a variety of expression vectors for expressing a product. Such vectors include chromosomal, nonchromosomal and synthetic DNA sequences, e.g., derivatives of SV40; bacterial plasmids; phage DNA; baculovirus; yeast
20 plasmids; vectors derived from combinations of plasmids and phage DNA, viral DNA such as vaccinia, adenovirus, fowl pox virus, and pseudorabies. However, any other vector may be used as long as it is replicable and viable in the host. The appropriate DNA sequence may be inserted into the vector by a variety of procedures. In general, the DNA sequence is inserted into an appropriate
25 restriction endonuclease site(s) by procedures known in the art. Such procedures and related sub-cloning procedures are deemed to be within the scope of those skilled in the art.

 The DNA sequence in the expression vector is operatively linked to an appropriate transcription control sequence (promoter) to direct mRNA synthesis.
30 Examples of such promoters include: LTR or SV40 promoter, the *E.coli lac* or

trp promoter, the phage lambda *PL* promoter, and other promoters known to control expression of genes in prokaryotic or eukaryotic cells or their viruses. The expression vector also contains a ribosome binding site for translation initiation, and a transcription terminator. The vector may also include
5 appropriate sequences for amplifying expression. In addition, the expression vectors preferably contain one or more selectable marker genes to provide a phenotypic trait for selection of transformed host cells such as dihydrofolate reductase or neomycin resistance for eukaryotic cell culture, or such as tetracycline or ampicillin resistance in *E.coli*.

10 The vector containing the appropriate DNA sequence as described above, as well as an appropriate promoter or control sequence, may be employed to transform an appropriate host to permit the host to express the protein. Examples of appropriate expression hosts include: bacterial cells, such as *E.coli*, *Streptomyces*, *Salmonella typhimurium*; fungal cells, such as yeast; insect cells
15 such as *Drosophila* and *Spodoptera Sf9*; animal cells such as CHO, COS, HEK 293 or Bowes melanoma; adenoviruses; plant cells, etc. The selection of an appropriate host is deemed to be within the scope of those skilled in the art from the teachings herein. The invention is not limited by the host cells employed.

In bacterial systems, a number of expression vectors may be selected
20 depending upon the use intended for the variant product. For example, when large quantities of variant product are needed for the induction of antibodies, vectors which direct high level expression of fusion proteins that are readily purified may be desirable. Such vectors include, but are not limited to, multifunctional *E.coli* cloning and expression vectors such as *Bluescript*(R) (Stratagene), in which the variant polypeptide coding sequence may be ligated
25 into the vector in-frame with sequences for the amino-terminal Met and the subsequent 7 residues of beta-galactosidase so that a hybrid protein is produced; *pIN* vectors (Van Heeke & Schuster *J. Biol. Chem.* 264:5503-5509, (1989)); *pET* vectors (Novagen, Madison WI); and the like.

In the yeast *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* a number of vectors containing constitutive or inducible promoters such as alpha factor, alcohol oxidase and PGH may be used. For reviews, see Ausubel *et al.* (*supra*) and Grant *et al.*, (*Methods in Enzymology* 153:516-544, (1987)).

5 In cases where plant expression vectors are used, the expression of a sequence encoding variant product may be driven by any of a number of promoters. For example, viral promoters such as the 35S and 19S promoters of *CaMV* (Brisson *et al.*, *Nature* 310:511-514, (1984)) may be used alone or in combination with the omega leader sequence from TMV (Takamatsu *et al.*,
10 *EMBO J.*, 6:307-311, (1987)). Alternatively, plant promoters such as the small subunit of RUBISCO (Coruzzi *et al.*, *EMBO J.* 3:1671-1680, (1984); Broglie *et al.*, *Science* 224:838-843, (1984)); or heat shock promoters (Winter J and Sinibaldi R.M., *Results Probl. Cell Differ.*, 17:85-105, (1991)) may be used. These constructs can be introduced into plant cells by direct DNA transformation
15 or pathogen-mediated transfection. For reviews of such techniques, see Hobbs S. or Murry L.E. (1992) in McGraw Hill Yearbook of Science and Technology, McGraw Hill, New York, N.Y., pp 191-196; or Weissbach and Weissbach (1988) *Methods for Plant Molecular Biology*, Academic Press, New York, N.Y., pp 421-463.

20 Variant product may also be expressed in an insect system. In one such system, Autographa californica nuclear polyhedrosis virus (AcNPV) is used as a vector to express foreign genes in *Spodoptera frugiperda* cells or in *Trichoplusia* larvae. The variant product coding sequence may be cloned into a nonessential region of the virus, such as the polyhedrin gene, and placed under control of the
25 polyhedrin promoter. Successful insertion of variant coding sequence will render the polyhedrin gene inactive and produce recombinant virus lacking coat protein coat. The recombinant viruses are then used to infect *S. frugiperda* cells or *Trichoplusia* larvae in which variant protein is expressed (Smith *et al.*, *J. Virol.* 46:584, (1983); Engelhard, E.K. *et al.*, *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci.* 91:3224-7, (1994)).

In mammalian host cells, a number of viral-based expression systems may be utilized. In cases where an adenovirus is used as an expression vector, a variant product coding sequence may be ligated into an adenovirus transcription/translation complex consisting of the late promoter and tripartite leader sequence. Insertion in a nonessential E1 or E3 region of the viral genome will result in a viable virus capable of expressing variant protein in infected host cells (Logan and Shenk, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* **81**:3655-59, (1984). In addition, transcription enhancers, such as the Rous sarcoma virus (RSV) enhancer, may be used to increase expression in mammalian host cells.

Specific initiation signals may also be required for efficient translation of a variant product coding sequence. These signals include the ATG initiation codon and adjacent sequences. In cases where variant product coding sequence, its initiation codon and upstream sequences are inserted into the appropriate expression vector, no additional translational control signals may be needed. However, in cases where only coding sequence, or a portion thereof, is inserted, exogenous transcriptional control signals including the ATG initiation codon must be provided. Furthermore, the initiation codon must be in the correct reading frame to ensure transcription of the entire insert. Exogenous transcriptional elements and initiation codons can be of various origins, both natural and synthetic. The efficiency of expression may be enhanced by the inclusion of enhancers appropriate to the cell system in use (Scharf, D. *et al.*, (1994) *Results Probl. Cell Differ.*, **20**:125-62, (1994); Bittner et al., *Methods in Enzymol* **153**:516-544, (1987)).

In a further embodiment, the present invention relates to host cells containing the above-described constructs. The host cell can be a higher eukaryotic cell, such as a mammalian cell, or a lower eukaryotic cell, such as a yeast cell, or the host cell can be a prokaryotic cell, such as a bacterial cell. Introduction of the construct into the host cell can be effected by calcium phosphate transfection, DEAE-Dextran mediated transfection, or electroporation (Davis, L., Dibner, M., and Battey, I. (1986) *Basic Methods in Molecular*

Biology). Cell-free translation systems can also be employed to produce polypeptides using RNAs derived from the DNA constructs of the present invention.

A host cell strain may be chosen for its ability to modulate the expression
5 of the inserted sequences or to process the expressed protein in the desired fashion. Such modifications of the protein include, but are not limited to, acetylation, carboxylation, glycosylation, phosphorylation, lipidation and acylation. Post-translational processing which cleaves a "*pre-pro*" form of the protein may also be important for correct insertion, folding and/or function.
10 Different host cells such as CHO, HeLa, MDCK, 293, WI38, etc. have specific cellular machinery and characteristic mechanisms for such post-translational activities and may be chosen to ensure the correct modification and processing of the introduced, foreign protein.

For long-term, high-yield production of recombinant proteins, stable
15 expression is preferred. For example, cell lines which stably express variant product may be transformed using expression vectors which contain viral origins of replication or endogenous expression elements and a selectable marker gene. Following the introduction of the vector, cells may be allowed to grow for 1-2 days in an enriched media before they are switched to selective media. The
20 purpose of the selectable marker is to confer resistance to selection, and its presence allows growth and recovery of cells which successfully express the introduced sequences. Resistant clumps of stably transformed cells can be proliferated using tissue culture techniques appropriate to the cell type.

Any number of selection systems may be used to recover transformed cell
25 lines. These include, but are not limited to, the herpes simplex virus thymidine kinase (Wigler M., *et al.*, *Cell* 11:223-32, (1977)) and adenine phosphoribosyltransferase (Lowy I., *et al.*, *Cell* 22:817-23, (1980)) genes which can be employed in *tk*- or *aprt*- cells, respectively. Also, antimetabolite, antibiotic or herbicide resistance can be used as the basis for selection; for
30 example, *dhfr* which confers resistance to methotrexate (Wigler M., *et al.*, *Proc.*

Natl. Acad. Sci. 77:3567-70, (1980)); *npt*, which confers resistance to the aminoglycosides neomycin and G-418 (Colbere-Garapin, F. *et al.*, *J. Mol. Biol.*, 150:1-14, (1981)) and *als* or *pat*, which confer resistance to chlorsulfuron and phosphinotricin acetyltransferase, respectively (Murry, *supra*). Additional
5 selectable genes have been described, for example, *trpB*, which allows cells to utilize indole in place of tryptophan, or *hisD*, which allows cells to utilize histinol in place of histidine (Hartman S.C. and R.C. Mulligan, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* 85:8047-51, (1988)). The use of visible markers has gained popularity with such markers as anthocyanins, beta-glucuronidase and its substrate, GUS, and
10 luciferase and its substrates, luciferin and ATP, being widely used not only to identify transformants, but also to quantify the amount of transient or stable protein expression attributable to a specific vector system (Rhodes, C.A. *et al.*, *Methods Mol. Biol.*, 55:121-131, (1995)).

Host cells transformed with a nucleotide sequence encoding variant
15 product may be cultured under conditions suitable for the expression and recovery of the encoded protein from cell culture. The product produced by a recombinant cell may be secreted or contained intracellularly depending on the sequence and/or the vector used. As will be understood by those of skill in the art, expression vectors containing nucleic acid sequences encoding variant
20 product can be designed with signal sequences which direct secretion of variant product through a prokaryotic or eukaryotic cell membrane.

The variant product may also be expressed as a recombinant protein with one or more additional polypeptide domains added to facilitate protein purification. Such purification facilitating domains include, but are not limited
25 to, metal chelating peptides such as histidine-tryptophan modules that allow purification on immobilized metals, protein A domains that allow purification on immobilized immunoglobulin, and the domain utilized in the FLAGS extension/affinity purification system (Immunex Corp, Seattle, Wash.). The inclusion of a protease-cleavable polypeptide linker sequence between the
30 purification domain and variant product is useful to facilitate purification. One

such expression vector provides for expression of a fusion protein comprising a variant polypeptide fused to a polyhistidine region separated by an enterokinase cleavage site. The histidine residues facilitate purification on IMIAC (immobilized metal ion affinity chromatography, as described in Porath, *et al.*,
5 *Protein Expression and Purification*, 3:263-281, (1992)) while the enterokinase cleavage site provides a means for isolating variant polypeptide from the fusion protein. *pGEX* vectors (Promega, Madison, Wis.) may also be used to express foreign polypeptides as fusion proteins with glutathione S-transferase (GST). In general, such fusion proteins are soluble and can easily be purified from lysed
10 cells by adsorption to ligand-agarose beads (e.g., glutathione-agarose in the case of GST-fusions) followed by elution in the presence of free ligand.

Following transformation of a suitable host strain and growth of the host strain to an appropriate cell density, the selected promoter is induced by appropriate means (e.g., temperature shift or chemical induction) and cells are
15 cultured for an additional period. Cells are typically harvested by centrifugation, disrupted by physical or chemical means, and the resulting crude extract retained for further purification. Microbial cells employed in expression of proteins can be disrupted by any convenient method, including freeze-thaw cycling, sonication, mechanical disruption, or use of cell lysing agents, or other methods,
20 which are well known to those skilled in the art.

The variant products can be recovered and purified from recombinant cell cultures by any of a number of methods well known in the art, including ammonium sulfate or ethanol precipitation, acid extraction, anion or cation exchange chromatography, phosphocellulose chromatography, hydrophobic
25 interaction chromatography, affinity chromatography, hydroxylapatite chromatography, and lectin chromatography. Protein refolding steps can be used, as necessary, in completing configuration of the mature protein. Finally, high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) can be employed for final purification steps.

C. Diagnostic applications utilizing nucleic acid sequences

The nucleic acid sequences of the present invention may be used for a variety of diagnostic purposes. The nucleic acid sequences may be used to detect and quantitate expression of the variant in patient's cells, e.g. biopsied tissues, by
5 detecting the presence of mRNA coding for variant product. Alternatively, the assay may be used to detect soluble variant in the serum or blood. This assay typically involves obtaining total mRNA from the tissue or serum and contacting the mRNA with a nucleic acid probe. The probe is a nucleic acid molecule of at least 20 nucleotides, preferably 20-30 nucleotides, capable of specifically
10 hybridizing with a sequence included within the sequence of a nucleic acid molecule encoding variant product under hybridizing conditions, detecting the presence of mRNA hybridized to the probe, and thereby detecting the expression of variant. This assay can be used to distinguish between absence, presence, and excess expression of variant product and to monitor levels of variant expression
15 during therapeutic intervention. In addition, the assay may be used to compare the levels of the variant of the invention to the levels of the original sequence from which it has been varied or to levels of other variants, which comparison may have some physiological meaning.

The invention also contemplates the use of the nucleic acid sequences as a
20 diagnostic for diseases resulting from inherited defective variant sequences, or diseases in which the ratio of the amount of the original sequence from which the variant was varied to the novel variants of the invention is altered. These sequences can be detected by comparing the sequences of the defective (i.e., mutant) variant coding region with that of a normal coding region. Association
25 of the sequence coding for mutant variant product with abnormal variant product activity may be verified. In addition, sequences encoding mutant variant products can be inserted into a suitable vector for expression in a functional assay system (e.g., colorimetric assay, complementation experiments in a variant protein deficient strain of HEK293 cells) as yet another means to verify or identify

mutations. Once mutant genes have been identified, one can then screen populations of interest for carriers of the mutant gene.

Individuals carrying mutations in the nucleic acid sequence of the present invention may be detected at the DNA level by a variety of techniques. Nucleic acids used for diagnosis may be obtained from a patient's cells, including but not limited to such as from blood, urine, saliva, placenta, tissue biopsy and autopsy material. Genomic DNA may be used directly for detection or may be amplified enzymatically by using PCR (Saiki, *et al.*, *Nature* 324:163-166, (1986)) prior to analysis. RNA or cDNA may also be used for the same purpose. As an example, PCR primers complementary to the nucleic acid of the present invention can be used to identify and analyze mutations in the gene of the present invention. Deletions and insertions can be detected by a change in size of the amplified product in comparison to the normal genotype.

Point mutations can be identified by hybridizing amplified DNA to radiolabeled RNA of the invention or alternatively, radiolabeled antisense DNA sequences of the invention. Sequence changes at specific locations may also be revealed by nuclease protection assays, such as RNase and S1 protection or the chemical cleavage method (e.g. Cotton, *et al.* *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 85:4397-4401, (1988)), or by differences in melting temperatures. "Molecular beacons" (Kostrikis L.G. *et al.*, *Science* 279:1228-1229, (1998)), hairpin-shaped, single-stranded synthetic oligonucleotides containing probe sequences which are complementary to the nucleic acid of the present invention, may also be used to detect point mutations or other sequence changes as well as monitor expression levels of variant product. Such diagnostics would be particularly useful for prenatal testing.

Another method for detecting mutations uses two DNA probes which are designed to hybridize to adjacent regions of a target, with abutting bases, where the region of known or suspected mutation(s) is at or near the abutting bases. The two probes may be joined at the abutting bases, e.g., in the presence of a ligase enzyme, but only if both probes are correctly base paired in the region of

probe junction. The presence or absence of mutations is then detectable by the presence or absence of ligated probe.

Also suitable for detecting mutations in the variant product coding sequence are oligonucleotide array methods based on sequencing by hybridization (SBH), as described, for example, in U.S. Patent No. 5,547,839. In a typical method, the DNA target analyte is hybridized with an array of oligonucleotides formed on a microchip. The sequence of the target can then be "read" from the pattern of target binding to the array.

10 D. Gene mapping utilizing nucleic acid sequences

The nucleic acid sequences of the present invention are also valuable for chromosome identification. The sequence is specifically targeted to and can hybridize with a particular location on an individual human chromosome. Moreover, there is a current need for identifying particular sites on the chromosome. Few chromosome marking reagents based on actual sequence data (repeat polymorphisms) are presently available for marking chromosomal location. The mapping of DNAs to chromosomes according to the present invention is an important first step in correlating those sequences with genes associated with disease.

20 Briefly, sequences can be mapped to chromosomes by preparing PCR primers (preferably 20-30 bp) from the variant cDNA. Computer analysis of the 3' untranslated region is used to rapidly select primers that do not span more than one exon in the genomic DNA, which would complicate the amplification process. These primers are then used for PCR screening of somatic cell hybrids containing individual human chromosomes. Only those hybrids containing the human gene corresponding to the primer will yield an amplified fragment.

PCR mapping of somatic cell hybrids or using instead radiation hybrids are rapid procedures for assigning a particular DNA to a particular chromosome. Using the present invention with the same oligonucleotide primers, sublocalization can be achieved with panels of fragments from specific

30

chromosomes or pools of large genomic clones in an analogous manner. Other mapping strategies that can similarly be used to map to its chromosome include *in situ* hybridization, prescreening with labeled flow-sorted chromosomes and preselection by hybridization to construct chromosome specific-cDNA libraries.

5 Fluorescence *in situ* hybridization (FISH) of a cDNA clone to a metaphase chromosomal spread can be used to provide a precise chromosomal location in one step. This technique can be used with cDNA as short as 50 or 60 bases. For a review of this technique, see Verma *et al.*, *Human Chromosomes: a Manual of Basic Techniques*, (1988) Pergamon Press, New York.

10 Once a sequence has been mapped to a precise chromosomal location, the physical position of the sequence on the chromosome can be correlated with genetic map data. Such data are found, for example, in the OMIM database (Center for Medical Genetics, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD and National Center for Biotechnology Information, National Library of Medicine,
15 Bethesda, MD). The OMIM gene map presents the cytogenetic map location of disease genes and other expressed genes. The OMIM database provides information on diseases associated with the chromosomal location. Such associations include the results of linkage analysis mapped to this interval, and the correlation of translocations and other chromosomal aberrations in this area
20 with the advent of polygenic diseases, such as cancer, in general and prostate cancer in particular.

E. Therapeutic applications of nucleic acid sequences

 Nucleic acid sequences of the invention may also be used for therapeutic
25 purposes. Turning first to the second aspect of the invention (i.e. inhibition of expression of variant), expression of variant product may be modulated through antisense technology, which controls gene expression through hybridization of complementary nucleic acid sequences, i.e. antisense DNA or RNA, to the control, 5' or regulatory regions of the gene encoding variant product. For
30 example, the 5' coding portion of the nucleic acid sequence sequence which

codes for the product of the present invention is used to design an antisense oligonucleotide of from about 10 to 40 base pairs in length. Oligonucleotides derived from the transcription start site, e.g. between positions -10 and +10 from the start site, are preferred. An antisense DNA oligonucleotide is designed to be
5 complementary to a region of the nucleic acid sequence involved in transcription (Lee *et al.*, *Nucl. Acids, Res.*, 6:3073, (1979); Cooney *et al.*, *Science* 241:456, (1988); and Dervan *et al.*, *Science* 251:1360, (1991)), thereby preventing transcription and the production of the variant products. An antisense RNA oligonucleotide hybridizes to the mRNA *in vivo* and blocks translation of the
10 mRNA molecule into the variant products (Okano *J. Neurochem.* 56:560, (1991)). The antisense constructs can be delivered to cells by procedures known in the art such that the antisense RNA or DNA may be expressed *in vivo*. The antisense may be antisense mRNA or DNA sequence capable of coding such antisense mRNA. The antisense mRNA or the DNA coding thereof can be
15 complementary to the full sequence of nucleic acid sequences coding for the variant protein or to a fragment of such a sequence which is sufficient to inhibit production of a protein product.

Turning now to the first aspect of the invention, i.e. expression of variant, expression of variant product may be increased by providing coding sequences
20 for coding for said product under the control of suitable control elements ending its expression in the desired host.

The nucleic acid sequences of the invention may be employed in combination with a suitable pharmaceutical carrier. Such compositions comprise a therapeutically effective amount of the compound, and a pharmaceutically
25 acceptable carrier or excipient. Such a carrier includes but is not limited to saline, buffered saline, dextrose, water, glycerol, ethanol, and combinations thereof. The formulation should suit the mode of administration.

The products of the invention as well as any activators and deactivators compounds (see below) which are polypeptides, may also be employed in
30 accordance with the present invention by expression of such polypeptides *in vivo*,

which is often referred to as "*gene therapy*." Cells from a patient may be engineered with a nucleic acid sequence (DNA or RNA) encoding a polypeptide *ex vivo*, with the engineered cells then being provided to a patient to be treated with the polypeptide. Such methods are well-known in the art. For example, cells
5 may be engineered by procedures known in the art by use of a retroviral particle containing RNA encoding a polypeptide of the present invention.

Similarly, cells may be engineered *in vivo* for expression of a polypeptide *in vivo* by procedures known in the art. As known in the art, a producer cell for producing a retroviral particle containing RNA encoding the polypeptide of the
10 present invention may be administered to a patient for engineering cells *in vivo* and expression of the polypeptide *in vivo*. These and other methods for administering a product of the present invention by such method should be apparent to those skilled in the art from the teachings of the present invention. For example, the expression vehicle for engineering cells may be other than a
15 retrovirus, for example, an adenovirus which may be used to engineer cells *in vivo* after combination with a suitable delivery vehicle.

Retroviruses from which the retroviral plasmid vectors mentioned above may be derived include, but are not limited to, Moloney Murine Leukemia Virus, spleen necrosis virus, retroviruses such as Rous Sarcoma Virus, Harvey Sarcoma
20 Virus, avian leukosis virus, gibbon ape leukemia virus, human immunodeficiency virus, adenovirus, Myeloproliferative Sarcoma Virus, and mammary tumor virus.

The retroviral plasmid vector is employed to transduce packaging cell lines to form producer cell lines. Examples of packaging cells which may be transfected include, but are not limited to, the *PE501*, *PA317*, *psi-2*, *psi-AM*,
25 *PA12*, *T19-14X*, *VT-19-17-H2*, *psi-CRE*, *psi-CRIP*, *GP+E-86*, *GP+envAm12*, and *DAN* cell lines as described in Miller (*Human Gene Therapy*, Vol. 1, pg. 5-14, (1990)). The vector may transduce the packaging cells through any means known in the art. Such means include, but are not limited to, electroporation, the use of liposomes, and CaPO_4 precipitation. In one alternative,

the retroviral plasmid vector may be encapsulated into a liposome, or coupled to a lipid, and then administered to a host.

The producer cell line generates infectious retroviral vector particles which include the nucleic acid sequence(s) encoding the polypeptides. Such retroviral vector particles then may be employed, to transduce eukaryotic cells, either *in vitro* or *in vivo*. The transduced eukaryotic cells will express the nucleic acid sequence(s) encoding the polypeptide. Eukaryotic cells which may be transduced include, but are not limited to, embryonic stem cells, embryonic carcinoma cells, as well as hematopoietic stem cells, hepatocytes, fibroblasts, myoblasts, keratinocytes, endothelial cells, and bronchial epithelial cells.

The genes introduced into cells may be placed under the control of inducible promoters, such as the radiation-inducible Egr-1 promoter, (Maceri, H.J., *et al.*, *Cancer Res.*, 56(19):4311 (1996)), to stimulate variant production or antisense inhibition in response to radiation, eg., radiation therapy for treating tumors.

Example III. Variant product

The substantially purified variant product of the invention has been defined above as the product coded from the nucleic acid sequence of the invention. Preferably the amino acid sequence is an amino acid sequence having at least 90% identity to any one of the sequences identified as SEQ ID NO: 35 to SEQ ID NO: 68 provided that the amino acid sequence is not identical to that of the original sequence from which it has been varied. The protein or polypeptide may be in mature and/or modified form, also as defined above. Also contemplated are protein fragments having at least 10 contiguous amino acid residues, preferably at least 10-20 residues, derived from the variant product, as well as homologues as explained above.

The sequence variations are preferably those that are considered conserved substitutions, as defined above. Thus, for example, a protein with a sequence having at least 90% sequence identity with any of the products identified as SEQ

ID NO: 35 to SEQ ID NO: 68, preferably by utilizing conserved substitutions as defined above is also part of the invention, and provided that it is not identical to the original peptide from which it has been varied. In a more specific embodiment, the protein has or contains any one of the sequence identified as
5 SEQ ID NO: 35 to SEQ ID NO: 68. The variant product may be (i) one in which one or more of the amino acid residues in a sequence listed above are substituted with a conserved or non-conserved amino acid residue (preferably a conserved amino acid residue), or (ii) one in which one or more of the amino acid residues includes a substituent group, or (iii) one in which the variant product is fused
10 with another compound, such as a compound to increase the half-life of the protein (for example, polyethylene glycol (PEG)), or a moiety which serves as targeting means to direct the protein to its target tissue or target cell population (such as an antibody), or (iv) one in which additional amino acids are fused to the variant product. Such fragments, variants and derivatives are deemed to be within
15 the scope of those skilled in the art from the teachings herein.

A. Preparation of variant product

Recombinant methods for producing and isolating the variant product, and fragments of the protein are described above.

20 In addition to recombinant production, fragments and portions of variant product may be produced by direct peptide synthesis using solid-phase techniques (cf. Stewart *et al.*, (1969) Solid-Phase Peptide Synthesis, WH Freeman Co, San Francisco; Merrifield J., *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 85:2149-2154, (1963)). In vitro peptide synthesis may be performed using manual techniques or by automation.
25 Automated synthesis may be achieved, for example, using Applied Biosystems 431A Peptide Synthesizer (Perkin Elmer, Foster City, Calif.) in accordance with the instructions provided by the manufacturer. Fragments of variant product may be chemically synthesized separately and combined using chemical methods to produce the full length molecule.

II. Therapeutic uses and compositions utilizing the variant product

The variant product of the invention is generally useful in treating diseases and disorders which are characterized by a lower than normal level of variant
5 expression, and or diseases which can be cured or ameliorated by raising the level of the variant product, even if the level is normal.

Variant products or fragments may be administered by any of a number of routes and methods designed to provide a consistent and predictable concentration of compound at the target organ or tissue. The product-containing
10 compositions may be administered alone or in combination with other agents, such as stabilizing compounds, and/or in combination with other pharmaceutical agents such as drugs or hormones.

Variant product-containing compositions may be administered by a number of routes including, but not limited to oral, intravenous, intramuscular,
15 transdermal, subcutaneous, topical, sublingual, or rectal means as well as by nasal application. Variant product-containing compositions may also be administered via liposomes. Such administration routes and appropriate formulations are generally known to those of skill in the art.

The product can be given via intravenous or intraperitoneal injection.
20 Similarly, the product may be injected to other localized regions of the body. The product may also be administered via nasal insufflation. Enteral administration is also possible. For such administration, the product should be formulated into an appropriate capsule or elixir for oral administration, or into a suppository for rectal administration.

25 The foregoing exemplary administration modes will likely require that the product be formulated into an appropriate carrier, including ointments, gels, suppositories. Appropriate formulations are well known to persons skilled in the art.

Dosage of the product will vary, depending upon the potency and
30 therapeutic index of the particular polypeptide selected.

A therapeutic composition for use in the treatment method can include the product in a sterile injectable solution, the polypeptide in an oral delivery vehicle, the product in an aerosol suitable for nasal administration, or the product in a nebulized form, all prepared according to well known methods. Such compositions comprise a therapeutically effective amount of the compound, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or excipient. Such a carrier includes but is not limited to saline, buffered saline, dextrose, water, glycerol, ethanol, and combinations thereof. The product of the invention may also be used to modulate endothelial differentiation and proliferation as well as to modulate apoptosis either *ex vivo* or *in vitro*, for example, in cell cultures.

Example IV. Screening methods for activators and deactivators (inhibitors)

The present invention also includes an assay for identifying molecules, such as synthetic drugs, antibodies, peptides, or other molecules, which have a modulating effect on the activity of the variant product, e.g. activators or deactivators of the variant product of the present invention. Such an assay comprises the steps of providing an variant product encoded by the nucleic acid sequences of the present invention, contacting the variant protein with one or more candidate molecules to determine the candidate molecules modulating effect on the activity of the variant product, and selecting from the molecules a candidate's molecule capable of modulating variant product physiological activity.

The variant product, its catalytic or immunogenic fragments or oligopeptides thereof, can be used for screening therapeutic compounds in any of a variety of drug screening techniques. The fragment employed in such a test may be free in solution, affixed to a solid support, borne on a cell membrane or located intracellularly. The formation of binding complexes, between variant product and the agent being tested, may be measured. Alternatively, the activator or deactivator may work by serving as agonist or antagonist, respectively, of the

variant receptor, binding entity or target site, and their effect may be determined in connection with any of the above.

Another technique for drug screening which may be used provides for high throughput screening of compounds having suitable binding affinity to the variant product is described in detail by Geysen in PCT Application WO 84/03564, published on Sep. 13, 1984. In summary, large numbers of different small peptide test compounds are synthesized on a solid substrate, such as plastic pins or some other surface. The peptide test compounds are reacted with the full variant product or with fragments of variant product and washed. Bound variant product is then detected by methods well known in the art. Substantially purified variant product can also be coated directly onto plates for use in the aforementioned drug screening techniques. Alternatively, non-neutralizing antibodies can be used to capture the peptide and immobilize it on a solid support.

Antibodies to the variant product, as described in Example VI below, may also be used in screening assays according to methods well known in the art. For example, a "sandwich" assay may be performed, in which an anti-variant antibody is affixed to a solid surface such as a microtiter plate and variant product is added. Such an assay can be used to capture compounds which bind to the variant product. Alternatively, such an assay may be used to measure the ability of compounds to influence with the binding of variant product to the variant receptor, and then select those compounds which effect the binding.

Example V. Anti-variant antibodies

A. Synthesis

In still another aspect of the invention, the purified variant product is used to produce anti-variant antibodies which have diagnostic and therapeutic uses related to the activity, distribution, and expression of the variant product.

Antibodies to the variant product may be generated by methods well known in the art. Such antibodies may include, but are not limited to, polyclonal,

monoclonal, chimeric, humanized, single chain, Fab fragments and fragments produced by an Fab expression library. Antibodies, i.e., those which inhibit dimer formation, are especially preferred for therapeutic use.

A fragment of the variant product for antibody induction does not require
5 biological activity but have to feature immunological activity; however, the protein fragment or oligopeptide must be antigenic. Peptides used to induce specific antibodies may have an amino acid sequence consisting of at least five amino acids, preferably at least 10 amino acids of the sequences specified in any one of SEQ ID NO: 35 to SEQ ID NO: 68. Preferably they should mimic a
10 portion of the amino acid sequence of the natural protein and may contain the entire amino acid sequence of a small, naturally occurring molecule. Short stretches of variant protein amino acids may be fused with those of another protein such as keyhole limpet hemocyanin and antibody produced against the chimeric molecule. Procedures well known in the art can be used for the
15 production of antibodies to variant product.

For the production of antibodies, various hosts including goats, rabbits, rats, mice, etc may be immunized by injection with variant product or any portion, fragment or oligopeptide which retains immunogenic properties. Depending on the host species, various adjuvants may be used to increase
20 immunological response. Such adjuvants include but are not limited to Freund's, mineral gels such as aluminum hydroxide, and surface active substances such as lysolecithin, pluronic polyols, polyanions, peptides, oil emulsions, keyhole limpet hemocyanin, and dinitrophenol. BCG (bacilli Calmette-Guerin) and *Corynebacterium parvum* are potentially useful human adjuvants.

25 Monoclonal antibodies to variant protein may be prepared using any technique which provides for the production of antibody molecules by continuous cell lines in culture. These include but are not limited to the hybridoma technique originally described by Koehler and Milstein (*Nature* **256**:495-497, (1975)), the human B-cell hybridoma technique (Kosbor *et al.*, *Immunol. Today* **4**:72, (1983);

Cote *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* **80**:2026-2030, (1983)) and the EBV-hybridoma technique (Cole, *et al.*, *Mol. Cell Biol.* **62**:109-120, (1984)).

Techniques developed for the production of "*chimeric antibodies*", the splicing of mouse antibody genes to human antibody genes to obtain a molecule
5 with appropriate antigen specificity and biological activity can also be used (Morrison *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* **81**:6851-6855, (1984); Neuberger *et al.*, *Nature* **312**:604-608, (1984); Takeda *et al.*, *Nature* **314**:452-454, (1985)). Alternatively, techniques described for the production of single chain antibodies (U.S. Pat. No. 4,946,778) can be adapted to produce single-chain antibodies
10 specific for the variant protein.

Antibodies may also be produced by inducing *in vivo* production in the lymphocyte population or by screening recombinant immunoglobulin libraries or panels of highly specific binding reagents as disclosed in Orlandi *et al.* (*Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* **86**:3833-3837, 1989)), and Winter G and Milstein C., (*Nature*
15 **349**:293-299, (1991)).

Antibody fragments which contain specific binding sites for variant protein may also be generated. For example, such fragments include, but are not limited to, the F(ab')₂ fragments which can be produced by pepsin digestion of the antibody molecule and the Fab fragments which can be generated by reducing
20 the disulfide bridges of the F(ab')₂ fragments. Alternatively, Fab expression libraries may be constructed to allow rapid and easy identification of monoclonal Fab fragments with the desired specificity (Huse W.D. *et al.*, *Science* **256**:1275-1281, (1989)).

25 **B. Diagnostic applications of antibodies**

A variety of protocols for competitive binding or immunoradiometric assays using either polyclonal or monoclonal antibodies with established specificities are well known in the art. Such immunoassays typically involve the formation of complexes between the variant product and its specific antibody and
30 the measurement of complex formation. A two-site, monoclonal-based

immunoassay utilizing monoclonal antibodies reactive to two noninterfering epitopes on a specific variant product is preferred, but a competitive binding assay may also be employed. These assays are described in Maddox D.E., *et al.*, (*J. Exp. Med.* **158**:1211, (1983)).

5 Antibodies which specifically bind variant product are useful for the diagnosis of conditions or diseases characterized by expression of the novel variant of the invention (where normally it is not expressed) by over or under expression of variant as well as for detection of diseases in which the proportion between the amount of the variants of the invention and the original sequence
10 from which it varied is altered. Alternatively, such antibodies may be used in assays to monitor patients being treated with variant product, its activators, or its deactivators. Diagnostic assays for variant protein include methods utilizing the antibody and a label to detect variant product in human body fluids or extracts of cells or tissues. The products and antibodies of the present invention may be
15 used with or without modification. Frequently, the proteins and antibodies will be labeled by joining them, either covalently or noncovalently, with a reporter molecule. A wide variety of reporter molecules are known in the art.

 A variety of protocols for measuring the variant product, using either polyclonal or monoclonal antibodies specific for the respective protein are known
20 in the art. Examples include enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA), radioimmunoassay (RIA), and fluorescent activated cell sorting (FACS). As noted above, a two-site, monoclonal-based immunoassay utilizing monoclonal antibodies reactive to two non-interfering epitopes on variant product is preferred, but a competitive binding assay may be employed. These assays are
25 described, among other places, in Maddox, *et al.* (*supra*). Such protocols provide a basis for diagnosing altered or abnormal levels of variant product expression. Normal or standard values for variant product expression are established by combining body fluids or cell extracts taken from normal subjects, preferably human, with antibody to variant product under conditions suitable for complex
30 formation which are well known in the art. The amount of standard complex

formation may be quantified by various methods, preferably by photometric methods. Then, standard values obtained from normal samples may be compared with values obtained from samples from subjects potentially affected by disease. Deviation between standard and subject values establishes the presence of disease
5 state.

The antibody assays are useful to determine the level of variant product present in a body fluid sample, in order to determine whether it is being expressed at all, whether it is being overexpressed or underexpressed in the tissue, or as an indication of how variant levels of variable products are
10 responding to drug treatment.

By another aspect the invention concerns methods for determining the presence or level of various anti-variant antibodies in a biological sample obtained from patients, such as blood or serum sample using as an antigen the variant product. Determination of said antibodies may be indicative to a plurality
15 of pathological conditions or diseases.

C. Therapeutic uses of antibodies

In addition to their diagnostic use the antibodies may have a therapeutical utility in blocking or decreasing the activity of the variant product in pathological
20 conditions where beneficial effect can be achieved by such a decrease.

The antibody employed is preferably a humanized monoclonal antibody, or a human Mab produced by known globulin-gene library methods. The antibody is administered typically as a sterile solution by IV injection, although other parenteral routes may be suitable. Typically, the antibody is administered
25 in an amount between about 1-15 mg/kg body weight of the subject. Treatment is continued, e.g., with dosing every 1-7 days, until a therapeutic improvement is seen.

Although the invention has been described with reference to specific methods and embodiments, it is appreciated that various modifications and
30 changes may be made without departing from the invention.

CLAIMS:

1. An isolated nucleic acid sequence, of an alternative splicing variant, selected from the group consisting of:
 - (i) the nucleic acid sequence depicted in any one of SEQ ID NO: 1 to
5 SEQ ID NO: 34;
 - (ii) nucleic acid sequences having at least 90% identity with the sequence of (i) with the proviso that each sequence is different than the original nucleic acid sequence from which the sequences of (i) have been varied by alternative splicing; and
 - 10 (iii) fragments of (i) or (ii) of at least 20 b.p., provided that said fragment contains a sequence which is not present, as a continuous stretch of nucleotides, in the original nucleic acid sequence from which the sequences of (i) have been varied by alternative splicing.
2. An isolated nucleic acid sequence complementary to the nucleic acid
15 sequence of Claim 1.
3. An amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:
 - (i) an amino acid sequence coded by the isolated nucleic acid sequence of alternative splice variants of Claim 1;
 - (ii) homologues of the amino acid sequences of (i) in which one or more
20 amino acids has been added, deleted, replaced or chemically modified in the region or adjacent to the region where the amino acid sequences differs from the original amino acid sequence, coded by the original nucleic acid sequence from which the variant has been varied.
- 25 4. An amino acid sequence according to Claim 3, as depicted in any one of SEQ ID NO: 35 to SEQ ID NO: 68.
5. An isolated nucleic acid sequence coding for any one of the amino acid sequences of Claim 3 or 4.
6. A purified antibody which binds specifically to any of the amino acid
30 sequence of Claim 3 or 4.

7. An expression vector comprising any one of the nucleic acid sequences of Claim 1 or 5 and control elements for the expression of the nucleic acid sequence in a suitable host.
8. An expression vector comprising any one of the nucleic acid sequences of Claim 2, and control elements for the expression of the nucleic acid sequences in a suitable host.
9. A host cell transfected by the expression vector of Claim 7 or 8.
10. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and as an active ingredient an agent selected from the group consisting of:
 - (i) the expression vector of Claim 7; and
 - (ii) any one of the amino acid sequences of Claim 3 or 4.
11. A pharmaceutical composition according to Claim 10, for treatment of diseases which can be ameliorated or cured by raising the level of any one of the amino acid sequences depicted in SEQ ID NO: 35 to SEQ ID NO: 68.
12. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and as an active ingredient an agent selected from the group consisting of:
 - (i) any one of the nucleic acid sequences of Claim 2;
 - (ii) the expression vector of Claim 8; and
 - (iii) the purified antibody of Claim 6.
13. A pharmaceutical composition according to Claim 12, for treatment of diseases which can be ameliorated or cured by decreasing the level of any one of the amino acid sequences depicted in SEQ ID NO: 35 to SEQ ID NO: 68.
14. A method for detecting an variant nucleic acid sequence in a biological sample, comprising the steps of:
 - (a) hybridizing to nucleic acid material of said biological sample any one of the nucleic acid sequences of Claim 1 or 2; and
 - (b) detecting said hybridization complex;wherein the presence of said hybridization complex correlates with the presence of an variant nucleic acid sequence in the said biological sample.
15. A method for determining the level of variant nucleic acid sequences in a biological sample comprising the steps of:

(a) hybridizing to nucleic acid material of said biological sample any one of the nucleic acid sequences of Claim 1 or 2; and

(b) determining the amount of hybridization complexes and normalizing said amount to provide the level of the variant nucleic acid sequences in the sample.

16. A method for determining the ratio between the level of variant of the nucleic acid sequence in a first biological sample and the level of the original sequence from which the variant has been varied by alternative splicing in a second biological sample comprising:

- 10 (i) determining the level of the variant nucleic acid sequence in the first biological sample according to the method of Claim 15;
- (ii) determining the level of the original sequence in the second biological sample; and
- (iii) comprising the levels obtained in (a) and (b) to give said ratio.

15 17. A method according to Claim 16, wherein said first and said second biological samples are the same sample.

18. A method according to any of Claims 14 to 17, wherein the nucleic acid material of said biological sample are mRNA transcripts.

19. A method according to Claim 18, where the nucleic acid sequence is present in a nucleic acid chip.

20. A method for identifying candidate compounds capable of binding to the variant product and modulating its activity the method comprising:

- (i) providing any one of the amino acid sequences as defined in Claim 3 or 4;
- 25 (ii) contacting a candidate compound with said amino acid sequence;
- (iii) determining the effect of said candidate compound on the biological activity of said protein or polypeptide and selecting those compounds which show a significant effect on said biological activity.

21. A method according to Claim 20, wherein the compound is an activator and the measured effect is increase in the biological activity.

22. A method according to Claim 20, wherein the compound is an deactivator and the effect is decrease in the biological activity.

23. An activator of any one of the amino acid sequences of Claim 3 or 4.

24. An deactivator of any one of the amino acid sequences of Claims 3 or 4.

5 25. A method for detecting any one of the amino acid sequences of Claim 3 or 4 in a biological sample, comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting with said biological sample the antibody of Claim 8, thereby forming an antibody-antigen complex; and

(b) detecting said antibody-antigen complex

10 wherein the presence of said antibody-antigen complex correlates with the presence of the desired amino acid in said biological sample.

26. A method for detecting the level of the amino acid sequence of any one of Claim 3 or 4 in a biological sample, comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting with said biological sample the antibody of Claim 8,
15 thereby forming an antibody-antigen complex; and

(b) detecting the amount of said antibody-antigen complex and normalizing said amount to provide the level of said amino acid sequence in the sample.

27. A method for determining the ratio between the level of any one of the
20 amino acid sequences of Claims 3 or 4 present in a first biological sample and the level of the original amino acid sequences from which they were varied by alternative splicing, present in a second biological sample, the method comprising:

(i) determining the level of the amino acid sequences of Claims 3 or 4 into a first sample by the method of Claim 26;

25 (ii) determining the level of the original amino acid sequence in the second sample; and

(iii) comparing the level obtained in (a) and (b) to give said ratio.

28. A method according to Claim 27, wherein said first and said second biological samples are the same sample.

30 29. A method for detecting any one of the antibodies of Claim 6 in a biological sample comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting said biological sample with any one of the amino acid sequences of Claim 3 or 4 thereby forming an antibody-antigen complex; and

(b) detecting said antibody-antigen complex

wherein the presence of said antibody-antigen complex correlates with the presence of the antibody in said biological sample.

30. A method for detecting the level of any one of the antibodies of Claim 6 in a biological sample comprising the steps of:

(i) contacting said biological sample with any one of the amino acid sequences of Claim 3;

10 (ii) detecting the amount of said antibody-antigen complex and normalizing said amount to provide the levels of said antibody in the sample.

For the Applicants,

REINHOLD COHN AND PARTNERS

By:

A large, stylized handwritten signature in black ink, likely belonging to Reinhold Cohn, is written over the signature line.

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<211> 3695

<212> DNA

<213> Humanus

<400> 17

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<213> Humanus

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cagttaccca	tctcgaaaag	aagttaagat	cttgaagggc	ctgaacctga	aggtgcagag	1680
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gatgcagag	ctctatgacc	ccacagaggg	gatggtcagt	gttgatggac	aggatattag	1800
gaccataaat	gtaagggttc	tacgggaaat	cattggtgtg	gtgagtcagg	aacctgtatt	1860
gtttgccacc	acgatagctg	aaaacattcg	ctatggccgt	gaaaatgtca	ccatggatga	1920
gattgagaaa	gctgtcaagg	aagccaatgc	ctatgacttt	atcatgaaac	tgccctcataa	1980
atttgacacc	ctgggttgag	agagaggggc	ccagctgagt	ggtgggcaga	agcagaggat	2040
cgccattgca	cgtgccctgg	ttcgcaaccc	caagatcctt	ctgctggatg	aggccacgtc	2100
agcattggac	acagaaagtg	aagctgaggt	acaggcagct	ctggataagg	tcagtagact	2160
ctaaaaagct	gaaggaccac	cacattgaaa	cctattgaag	attcttgcca	gtgcttccgg	2220
agtctgggct	gagaaacaga	aacatagcaa	atggagctac	ctcatggagc	tgtattgatt	2280
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<210> 32
 <211> 1712
 <212> DNA
 <213> Humanus

<400> 32						
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aattttttgga	tgaagccatt	aaattaattg	cttgccatca	tgagcagaag	caagcgtgac	180
aacaattttt	atagtgtaga	gattggagat	tctacattca	cagtcctgaa	acgatatcag	240
aattttaaaac	ctataggctc	aggagctcaa	ggaatagtat	gcgcagctta	tgatgccatt	300
cttgaaagaa	atggttgcaat	caagaagcta	agccgaccat	ttcagaatca	gactcatgcc	360
aagcgggcct	acagagagct	agttcttatg	aaatgtgtta	atcacaaaaa	tataattggc	420
cttttgaatg	ttttcacacc	acagaaatcc	ctagaagaat	ttcaagatgt	ttacatagtc	480
atggagctca	tgatgcaaaa	tctttgccaa	gtgattcaga	tgagctaga	tcataaaaga	540
atgtcctacc	ttctctatca	gatgctgtgt	ggaatcaagc	accttcattc	tgctggaatt	600
attcatcggg	acttaaagcc	cagtaatata	gtagtaaaat	ctgattgcac	tttgaagatt	660
cttgacttgc	gtctggccag	gactgcagga	acgagtttta	tgatgacgcc	ttatgtagtg	720
actcgctact	acagagcacc	cgaggtcatc	cttggcatgg	gctacaagga	aaacggagga	780
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taactgccac	atccttttct	aggaattttt	aaatttctat	tttcttgtaa	tatgaataca	900
agaatacatt	cttgtaaatg	aatgtattga	acattagtta	tggagtattt	ttcttagcta	960
cttgatatta	gatattgatc	atgggaataa	agttattgaa	cagcttgga	caccatgtcc	1020
tgaattcatg	aagaaactgc	aaccaacagt	aaggacttac	gttgaaaaca	gacctaaata	1080
tgctggatat	agctttgaga	aactcttccc	tgatgtcctt	ttcccagctg	actcagaaca	1140
caacaaaact	aaagccagtc	aggcaaggga	tttgttatcc	aaaatgctgg	taatagatgc	1200
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tcctttctgaa	gcagaagctc	caccaccaa	gatccctgac	aagcagttag	atgaaaggga	1320
acacacaata	gaagagtgga	aagaattgat	atataaggaa	gttatggact	tggaggagag	1380
aaccaagaat	ggagttatac	gggggcagcc	ctctccttta	gcacaggtgc	agcagtgatc	1440

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aatggctctc agcatccatc atcatcgctc tctgtcaatg atgtgtcttc aatgtcaaca 1500
gatccgactt tggcctctga tacagacagc agtctagaag cagcagctgg gcctctgggc 1560
tgctgtagat gactacttgg gccatcgggg ggtgggaggg atggggagtc ggtagtcat 1620
tgatagaact actttgaaaa caattcagtg gtcttatttt tgggtgattt ttcaaaaaat 1680
gtaggatttc atttttagt aaagtagttt at 1712

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<210> 33
 <211> 1068
 <212> DNA
 <213> Humanus

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<400> 33
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ggagctcaag gaatagtatg cgcagcttat gatgccattc ttgaaagaaa tgttgcaatc 180
aagaagctaa gccgaccatt tcagaatcag actcatgccca agcgggccta cagagagcta 240
gttcttatga aatgtgttaa tcacaaaaat ataattggcc ttttgaatgt tttcacacca 300
cagaaatccc tagaagaatt tcaagatggt tacatagtca tggagctcat ggatgcaa 360
ctttgccaaag tgattcagat ggagctagat catgaaagaa tgtcctacct tctctatcag 420
atgctgtgtg gaatcaagca ccttcattct gctggaatta ttcacggga cttaaagccc 480
agtaatatag tagtaaaatc tgattgcact ttgaagattc ttgacttcgg tctggccagg 540
actgcaggaa cgagttttat gatgacgcct tatgtagtga ctcgctacta cagagcacc 600
gaggtcatcc ttggcatggg ctacaaggaa aacgtggatt tatggtctgt ggggtgcatt 660
atgggagaaa tggtttgcca caaaatcctc tttccaggaa gggactatat tgatcagtg 720
aataaagtta ttgaacagct tggaaacacca tgtcctgaat tcatgaagaa actgcaacca 780
acagtaagga cttacgttga aaacagacct aaatatgctg gatatagctt tgagaaactc 840
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tttttacaaa tatgtacatt taatccatt tggggtgtgt agtgtgtgtg tnatgggtt 960
ggtgtttata tgtattcata ttcttatggg acatgaacct aaggttttct ctggatgggt 1020
gggaaaaaaa tgagggtttt gttttttttt tctttaatct tatatatt 1068

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<210> 34
 <211> 1388
 <212> DNA
 <213> Humanus

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<400> 34
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ggagctcaag gaatagtatg cgcagcttat gatgccattc ttgaaagaaa tgttgcaatc 180
aagaagctaa gccgaccatt tcagaatcag actcatgccca agcgggccta cagagagcta 240
gttcttatga aatgtgttaa tcacaaaaat ataattggcc ttttgaatgt tttcacacca 300
cagaaatccc tagaagaatt tcaagatggt tacatagtca tggagctcat ggatgcaa 360
ctttgccaaag tgattcagat ggagctagat catgaaagaa tgtcctacct tctctatcag 420
atgctgtgtg gaatcaagca ccttcattct gctggaatta ttcacggga cttaaagccc 480
agtaatatag tagtaaaatc tgattgcact ttgaagattc ttgacttcgg tctggccagg 540
actgcaggaa cgagttttat gatgacgcct tatgtagtga ctcgctacta cagagcacc 600
gaggtcatcc ttggcatggg ctacaaggaa aacgtggatt tatggtctgt ggggtgcatt 660
atgggagaaa tggtttgcca caaaatcctc tttccaggaa gggactatat tgatcagtg 720
aataaagtta ttgaacagct tggaaacacca tgtcctgaat tcatgaagaa actgcaacca 780
acagtaagga cttacgttga aaacagacct aaatatgctg gatatagctt tgagaaactc 840
ttccctgatg tccttttccc agctgactca gaacacaaca aacttaaagc cagtcaggca 900
agggatttgt tatccaaaat gctggtaata gatgcatcta aaaggatctc tgtagatgaa 960
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cacaaaataa agttacctcc cactgttttt tgcaatcttg cctggatacc taaccagaga 1260
actaggatgt tgaatgctct gggggaacat cctaactcag gtataaaaca aattactgta 1320

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tccaaaggaa aacagaattc tgtgatctgt gatataaata aaatgtggca atttcaagag 1380
 ctagaaga 1388

<210> 35
 <211> 501
 <212> PRT
 <213> Humanus -

<400> 35
 Met Val Arg Ser Gly Asn Lys Ala Ala Val Val Leu Cys Met Asp Val
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 Gly Phe Thr Met Ser Asn Ser Ile Pro Gly Ile Glu Ser Pro Phe Glu
 20 25 30
 Gln Ala Lys Lys Val Ile Thr Met Phe Val Gln Arg Gln Val Phe Ala
 35 40 45
 Glu Asn Lys Asp Glu Ile Ala Leu Val Leu Phe Gly Thr Asp Gly Thr
 50 55 60
 Asp Asn Pro Leu Ser Gly Gly Asp Gln Tyr Gln Asn Ile Thr Val His
 65 70 75 80
 Arg His Leu Met Leu Pro Asp Phe Asp Leu Leu Glu Asp Ile Glu Ser
 85 90 95
 Ile Val Ser Met Asp Val Ile Gln His Glu Thr Ile Gly Lys Lys Phe
 100 105 110
 Glu Lys Arg His Ile Glu Ile Phe Thr Asp Leu Ser Ser Arg Phe Ser
 115 120 125
 Lys Ser Gln Leu Asp Ile Ile Ile His Ser Leu Lys Lys Cys Asp Ile
 130 135 140
 Ser Leu Gln Phe Phe Leu Pro Phe Ser Leu Gly Lys Glu Asp Gly Ser
 145 150 155 160
 Gly Asp Arg Gly Asp Gly Pro Phe Arg Leu Gly Gly His Gly Pro Ser
 165 170 175
 Ile Val Lys Met Val Met Ile Ser Leu Glu Gly Glu Asp Gly Leu Asp
 180 185 190
 Glu Ile Tyr Ser Phe Ser Glu Ser Leu Arg Lys Leu Cys Val Phe Lys
 195 200 205
 Lys Ile Glu Arg His Ser Ile His Trp Pro Cys Arg Leu Thr Ile Gly
 210 215 220
 Ser Asn Leu Ser Ile Arg Ile Ala Ala Tyr Lys Ser Ile Leu Gln Glu
 225 230 235 240
 Arg Val Lys Lys Thr Trp Thr Val Val Asp Ala Lys Thr Leu Lys Lys
 245 250 255
 Glu Thr Glu Val Leu Lys Glu Asp Ile Ile Gln Gly Phe Arg Tyr Gly
 260 265 270

Ser Asp Ile Val Pro Phe Ser Lys Val Asp Glu Glu Gln Met Lys Tyr
 275 280 285

Lys Ser Glu Gly Lys Cys Phe Ser Val Leu Gly Phe Cys Lys Ser Ser
 290 295 300

Gln Val Gln Arg Arg Phe Phe Met Gly Asn Gln Val Leu Lys Val Phe
 305 310 315 320

Ala Ala Arg Asp Asp Glu Ala Ala Ala Val Ala Leu Ser Ser Leu Ile
 325 330 335

His Ala Leu Asp Asp Leu Asp Met Val Ala Ile Val Arg Tyr Ala Tyr
 340 345 350

Lys His Asn Tyr Glu Cys Leu Val Tyr Val Gln Leu Pro Phe Met Glu
 355 360 365

Asp Leu Arg Gln Tyr Met Phe Ser Ser Leu Lys Asn Ser Lys Lys Tyr
 370 375 380

Ala Pro Thr Glu Ala Gln Leu Asn Ala Val Asp Ala Leu Ile Asp Ser
 385 390 395 400

Met Ser Leu Ala Lys Lys Asp Glu Lys Thr Asp Thr Leu Glu Asp Leu
 405 410 415

Phe Pro Thr Thr Lys Ile Pro Asn Pro Arg Phe Gln Arg Leu Phe Gln
 420 425 430

Val Arg Glu Glu Gly
 435

<210> 36
 <211> 521
 <212> PRT
 <213> Humanus

<400> 36
 Met Val Arg Ser Gly Asn Lys Ala Ala Val Val Leu Cys Met Asp Val
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Gly Phe Thr Met Ser Asn Ser Ile Pro Gly Ile Glu Ser Pro Phe Glu
 20 25 30

Gln Ala Lys Lys Val Ile Thr Met Phe Val Gln Arg Gln Val Phe Ala
 35 40 45

Glu Asn Lys Asp Glu Ile Ala Leu Val Leu Phe Gly Thr Asp Gly Thr
 50 55 60

Asp Asn Pro Leu Ser Gly Gly Asp Gln Tyr Gln Asn Ile Thr Val His
 65 70 75 80

Arg His Leu Met Leu Pro Asp Phe Asp Leu Leu Glu Asp Ile Glu Ser
 85 90 95

Lys Ile Gln Pro Gly Ser Gln Gln Ala Asp Phe Leu Asp Ala Leu Ile
 100 105 110

Val Ser Met Asp Val Ile Gln His Glu Thr Ile Gly Lys Lys Phe Glu
 115 120 125
 Lys Arg His Ile Glu Ile Phe Thr Asp Leu Ser Ser Arg Phe Ser Lys
 130 135 140
 Ser Gln Leu Asp Ile Ile Ile His Ser Leu Lys Lys Cys Asp Ile Ser
 145 150 155 160
 Leu Gln Phe Phe Leu Pro Phe Ser Leu Gly Lys Glu Asp Gly Ser Gly
 165 170 175
 Asp Arg Gly Asp Gly Pro Phe Arg Leu Gly Gly His Gly Pro Ser Phe
 180 185 190
 Pro Leu Lys Gly Ile Thr Glu Gln Gln Lys Glu Gly Leu Glu Ile Val
 195 200 205
 Lys Met Val Met Ile Ser Leu Glu Gly Glu Asp Gly Leu Asp Glu Ile
 210 215 220
 Tyr Ser Phe Ser Glu Ser Leu Arg Lys Leu Cys Val Phe Lys Lys Ile
 225 230 235 240
 Glu Arg His Ser Ile His Trp Pro Cys Arg Leu Thr Ile Gly Ser Asn
 245 250 255
 Leu Ser Ile Arg Ile Ala Ala Tyr Lys Ser Ile Leu Gln Glu Arg Val
 260 265 270
 Lys Lys Thr Trp Thr Val Val Asp Ala Lys Thr Leu Lys Lys Glu Asp
 275 280 285
 Ile Gln Lys Glu Thr Val Tyr Cys Leu Asn Asp Asp Asp Glu Thr Glu
 290 295 300
 Leu Asn Pro Pro Ala Glu Val Thr Thr Lys Ser Gln Ile Pro Leu Ser
 305 310 315 320
 Lys Ile Lys Thr Leu Phe Pro Leu Ile Glu Ala Lys Lys Lys Asp Gln
 325 330 335
 Val Thr Ala Gln Glu Ile Phe Gln Asp Asn His Glu Asp Gly Pro Thr
 340 345 350
 Ala Lys Lys Leu Lys Thr Glu Gln Gly Gly Ala His Phe Ser Val Ser
 355 360 365
 Ser Leu Ala Glu Gly Ser Val Thr Ser Val Gly Ser Val Asn Pro Ala
 370 375 380
 Glu Asn Phe Arg Val Leu Val Lys Gln Lys Lys Ala Ser Phe Glu Glu
 385 390 395 400
 Ala Ser Asn Gln Leu Ile Asn His Ile Glu Gln Phe Leu Asp Thr Asn
 405 410 415
 Glu Thr Pro Tyr Phe Met Lys Ser Ile Asp Cys Ile Arg Ala Phe Arg
 420 425 430

Glu Glu Ala Ile Lys Phe Ser Glu Glu Gln Arg Phe Asn Asn Phe Leu
 435 440 445
 Lys Ala Leu Gln Glu Lys Val Glu Ile Lys Gln Leu Asn His Phe Trp
 450 455 460
 Glu Ile Val Val Gln Asp Gly Ile Thr Leu Ile Thr Lys Glu Glu Ala
 465 470 475 480
 Ser Gly Ser Ser Val Thr Ala Glu Glu Ala Lys Lys Phe Leu Ala Pro
 485 490 495
 Lys Asp Lys Pro Ser Gly Asp Thr Ala Ala Val Phe Glu Glu Gly Gly
 500 505 510
 Asp Val Asp Asp Leu Leu Asp Met Ile
 515 520

<210> 37
 <211> 437
 <212> PRT
 <213> Humanus

<400> 37

Met Gly Cys Gly Cys Ser Ser His Pro Glu Asp Asp Trp Met Glu Asn
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 Ile Asp Val Cys Glu Asn Cys His Tyr Pro Ile Val Pro Leu Asp Gly
 20 25 30
 Lys Gly Thr Leu Leu Ile Arg Asn Gly Ser Glu Val Arg Asp Pro Leu
 35 40 45
 Val Thr Tyr Glu Gly Ser Asn Pro Pro Ala Ser Pro Leu Gln Asp Asn
 50 55 60
 Leu Val Ile Ala Leu His Ser Tyr Glu Pro Ser His Asp Gly Asp Leu
 65 70 75 80
 Gly Phe Glu Lys Gly Glu Gln Leu Arg Ile Leu Glu Gln Ser Gly Glu
 85 90 95
 Trp Trp Lys Ala Gln Ser Leu Thr Thr Gly Gln Glu Gly Phe Ile Pro
 100 105 110
 Phe Asn Phe Val Ala Lys Ala Asn Ser Leu Glu Pro Glu Pro Trp Phe
 115 120 125
 Phe Lys Asn Leu Ser Arg Lys Asp Ala Glu Arg Gln Leu Leu Ala Pro
 130 135 140
 Gly Asn Thr His Gly Ser Phe Leu Ile Arg Glu Ser Glu Ser Thr Ala
 145 150 155 160
 Gly Ser Phe Ser Leu Ser Val Arg Asp Phe Asp Gln Asn Gln Gly Glu
 165 170 175
 Val Val Lys His Tyr Lys Ile Arg Asn Leu Asp Asn Gly Gly Phe Tyr
 180 185 190

Ile Ser Pro Arg Ile Thr Phe Pro Gly Leu His Glu Leu Val Arg His
 195 200 205
 Tyr Thr Asn Ala Ser Asp Gly Leu Cys Thr Arg Leu Ser Arg Pro Cys
 210 215 220
 Gln Thr Gln Lys Pro Gln Lys Pro Trp Trp Glu Asp Glu Trp Glu Val
 225 230 235 240
 Pro Arg Glu Thr Leu Lys Leu Val Glu Arg Leu Gly Ala Gly Gln Phe
 245 250 255
 Gly Glu Val Trp Met Gly Tyr Tyr Asn Gly His Thr Lys Val Ala Val
 260 265 270
 Lys Ser Leu Lys Gln Gly Ser Met Ser Pro Asp Ala Phe Leu Ala Glu
 275 280 285
 Ala Asn Leu Met Lys Gln Leu Gln His Gln Arg Leu Val Arg Leu Tyr
 290 295 300
 Ala Val Val Thr Gln Glu Pro Ile Tyr Ile Ile Thr Glu Tyr Met Glu
 305 310 315 320
 Asn Gly Ser Leu Val Asp Phe Leu Lys Thr Pro Ser Gly Ile Lys Leu
 325 330 335
 Thr Ile Asn Lys Leu Leu Asp Met Ala Ala Gln Ile Ala Glu Gly Met
 340 345 350
 Ala Phe Ile Glu Glu Arg Asn Tyr Ile His Arg Asp Leu Arg Ala Ala
 355 360 365
 Asn Ile Leu Val Ser Asp Thr Leu Ser Cys Lys Ile Ala Asp Phe Gly
 370 375 380
 Leu Ala Arg Leu Ile Glu Asp Ile His His Gln Val Arg Cys Val Val
 385 390 395 400
 Phe Trp Asp Pro Ala Asp Gly Asn Cys His Pro Arg Pro His Pro Leu
 405 410 415
 Pro Arg Asp Asp Gln Pro Gly Gly Asp Ser Glu Pro Gly Ala Arg Leu
 420 425 430
 Pro His Gly Ala Pro
 435

<210> 38
 <211> 567
 <212> PRT
 <213> Humanus

<400> 38
 Met Gly Cys Gly Cys Ser Ser His Pro Glu Asp Asp Trp Met Glu Asn
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 Ile Asp Val Cys Glu Asn Cys His Tyr Pro Ile Val Pro Leu Asp Gly

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Lys	Gly	Thr	Leu	Leu	Ile	Arg	Asn	Gly	Ser	Glu	Val	Arg	Asp	Pro	Leu	
35					40					45						
Val	Thr	Tyr	Glu	Gly	Ser	Asn	Pro	Pro	Ala	Ser	Pro	Leu	Gln	Gly	Asp	
50					55					60						
Pro	Arg	Gln	Gln	Gly	Leu	Lys	Asp	Lys	Ala	Cys	Gly	Ser	Leu	Ala	Val	
65					70					75					80	
Gly	Phe	His	Leu	Ser	Pro	Thr	Tyr	Phe	Leu	Pro	Gly	Leu	Ala	Phe	Leu	
85					90					95						
Val	Pro	His	Pro	Val	Thr	Pro	Gly	Phe	Leu	Pro	Ile	Pro	Ala	Arg	Phe	
100					105					110						
Ser	Leu	Thr	Pro	Leu	Val	Phe	Thr	Asp	Asn	Leu	Val	Ile	Ala	Leu	His	
115					120					125						
Ser	Tyr	Glu	Pro	Ser	His	Asp	Gly	Asp	Leu	Gly	Phe	Glu	Lys	Gly	Glu	
130					135					140						
Gln	Leu	Arg	Ile	Leu	Glu	Gln	Ser	Gly	Glu	Trp	Trp	Lys	Ala	Gln	Ser	
145					150					155					160	
Leu	Thr	Thr	Gly	Gln	Glu	Gly	Phe	Ile	Pro	Phe	Asn	Phe	Val	Ala	Lys	
165					170					175						
Ala	Asn	Ser	Leu	Glu	Pro	Glu	Pro	Trp	Phe	Phe	Lys	Asn	Leu	Ser	Arg	
180					185					190						
Lys	Asp	Ala	Glu	Arg	Gln	Leu	Leu	Ala	Pro	Gly	Asn	Thr	His	Gly	Ser	
195					200					205						
Phe	Leu	Ile	Arg	Glu	Ser	Glu	Ser	Thr	Ala	Gly	Ser	Phe	Ser	Leu	Ser	
210					215					220						
Val	Arg	Asp	Phe	Asp	Gln	Asn	Gln	Gly	Glu	Val	Val	Lys	His	Tyr	Lys	
225					230					235					240	
Ile	Arg	Asn	Leu	Asp	Asn	Gly	Gly	Phe	Tyr	Ile	Ser	Pro	Arg	Ile	Thr	
245					250					255						
Phe	Pro	Gly	Leu	His	Glu	Leu	Val	Arg	His	Tyr	Thr	Asn	Ala	Ser	Asp	
260					265					270						
Gly	Leu	Cys	Thr	Arg	Leu	Ser	Arg	Pro	Cys	Gln	Thr	Gln	Lys	Pro	Gln	
275					280					285						
Lys	Pro	Trp	Trp	Glu	Asp	Glu	Trp	Glu	Val	Pro	Arg	Glu	Thr	Leu	Lys	
290					295					300						
Leu	Val	Glu	Arg	Leu	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gln	Phe	Gly	Glu	Val	Trp	Met	Gly	
305					310					315					320	
Tyr	Tyr	Asn	Gly	His	Thr	Lys	Val	Ala	Val	Lys	Ser	Leu	Lys	Gln	Gly	
325					330					335						
Ser	Met	Ser	Pro	Asp	Ala	Phe	Leu	Ala	Glu	Ala	Asn	Leu	Met	Lys	Gln	
340					345					350						

Leu Gln His Gln Arg Leu Val Arg Leu Tyr Ala Val Val Thr Gln Glu
 355 360 365
 Pro Ile Tyr Ile Ile Thr Glu Tyr Met Glu Asn Gly Ser Leu Val Asp
 370 375 380
 Phe Leu Lys Thr Pro Ser Gly Ile Lys Leu Thr Ile Asn Lys Leu Leu
 385 390 395 400
 Asp Met Ala Ala Gln Ile Ala Glu Gly Met Ala Phe Ile Glu Glu Arg
 405 410 415
 Asn Tyr Ile His Arg Asp Leu Arg Ala Ala Asn Ile Leu Val Ser Asp
 420 425 430
 Thr Leu Ser Cys Lys Ile Ala Asp Phe Gly Leu Ala Arg Leu Ile Glu
 435 440 445
 Asp Asn Glu Tyr Thr Ala Arg Glu Gly Ala Lys Phe Pro Ile Lys Trp
 450 455 460
 Thr Ala Pro Glu Ala Ile Asn Tyr Gly Thr Phe Thr Ile Lys Ser Asp
 465 470 475 480
 Val Trp Ser Phe Gly Ile Leu Leu Thr Glu Ile Val Thr His Gly Arg
 485 490 495
 Ile Pro Tyr Pro Gly Met Thr Asn Pro Glu Val Ile Gln Asn Leu Glu
 500 505 510
 Arg Gly Tyr Arg Met Val Arg Pro Asp Asn Cys Pro Glu Glu Leu Tyr
 515 520 525
 Gln Leu Met Arg Leu Cys Trp Lys Glu Arg Pro Glu Asp Arg Pro Thr
 530 535 540
 Phe Asp Tyr Leu Arg Ser Val Leu Glu Asp Phe Phe Thr Ala Thr Glu
 545 550 555 560
 Gly Gln Tyr Gln Pro Gln Pro
 565

<210> 39
 <211> 192
 <212> PRT
 <213> Humanus

<400> 39
 Met Arg Ile Ala Val Ile Cys Phe Cys Leu Leu Gly Ile Thr Cys Ala
 1 5 10 15
 Ile Pro Val Lys Gln Ala Asp Ser Gly Ser Ser Glu Glu Lys Gln Leu
 20 25 30
 Tyr Asn Lys Tyr Pro Asp Ala Val Ala Thr Trp Leu Asn Pro Asp Pro
 35 40 45
 Ser Gln Lys Gln Asn Leu Leu Ala Pro Gln Asn Ala Val Ser Ser Glu

50 55 60
 Glu Thr Asn Asp Phe Lys Gln Glu Thr Leu Pro Ser Lys Ser Asn Glu
 65 70 75 80
 Ser His Asp His Met Asp Asp Met Asp Asp Glu Asp Asp Asp Asp His
 85 90 95
 Val Asp Ser Gln Asp Ser Ile Asp Ser Asn Asp Ser Asp Asp Val Asp
 100 105 110
 Asp Thr Asp Asp Ser His Gln Ser Asp Glu Ser His His Ser Asp Glu
 115 120 125
 Ser Asp Glu Leu Val Thr Asp Phe Pro Thr Asp Leu Pro Ala Thr Glu
 130 135 140
 Val Phe Thr Pro Val Val Pro Thr Val Asp Thr Tyr Asp Gly Arg Gly
 145 150 155 160
 Asp Ser Val Val Tyr Gly Leu Arg Ser Lys Ser Lys Lys Phe Arg Arg
 165 170 175
 Pro Asp Ile Gln Val Asn Pro Leu Thr Asp Thr Pro Asp Gly Ser Asp
 180 185 190

<210> 40
 <211> 109
 <212> PRT
 <213> Humanus

<400> 40
 Met Glu Leu Gly Leu Pro Gln Val Pro Pro Ala Val Asp Ala Glu Leu
 1 5 10 15
 Leu Cys Arg Phe Val Asp Arg Gly Leu Pro Tyr Pro Asp Val Ser Ser
 20 25 30
 Ala Asn Thr Pro Pro Ala Val Gly Leu Ser Pro Pro Thr Pro Tyr Phe
 35 40 45
 Glu Pro Cys Ala Leu Pro Ser Pro His Arg His Gln Leu Ala Glu Ala
 50 55 60
 Ile Pro Cys Thr Leu Ala Val Ser Asn Pro His Thr Asp Ala Trp Lys
 65 70 75 80
 Ser His Gly Leu Val Glu Val Ala Ser Tyr Cys Glu Glu Ser Arg Gly
 85 90 95
 Asn Asn Gln Trp Val Pro Tyr Ile Ser Leu Gln Glu Arg
 100 105

<210> 41

<211> 331
 <212> PRT
 <213> Humanus

<400> 41
 Met Arg Ala Arg Pro Gln Val Cys Glu Ala Leu Leu Phe Ala Leu Ala
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 Leu Gln Thr Gly Val Cys Tyr Gly Ile Lys Trp Leu Ala Leu Ser Lys
 20 25 30
 Thr Pro Ser Ala Leu Ala Leu Asn Gln Thr Gln His Cys Lys Gln Leu
 35 40 45
 Glu Gly Leu Val Ser Ala Gln Val Gln Leu Cys Arg Ser Asn Leu Glu
 50 55 60
 Leu Met His Thr Val Val His Ala Ala Arg Glu Val Met Lys Ala Cys
 65 70 75 80
 Arg Arg Ala Phe Ala Asp Met Arg Trp Asn Cys Ser Ser Ile Glu Leu
 85 90 95
 Ala Pro Asn Tyr Leu Leu Asp Leu Glu Arg Gly Thr Arg Glu Ser Ala
 100 105 110
 Phe Val Tyr Ala Leu Ser Ala Ala Ala Ile Ser His Ala Ile Ala Arg
 115 120 125
 Ala Cys Thr Ser Gly Asp Leu Pro Gly Cys Ser Cys Gly Pro Val Pro
 130 135 140
 Gly Glu Pro Pro Gly Pro Gly Asn Arg Trp Gly Arg Cys Ala Asp Asn
 145 150 155 160
 Leu Ser Tyr Gly Leu Leu Met Gly Ala Lys Phe Ser Asp Ala Pro Met
 165 170 175
 Lys Val Lys Lys Thr Gly Ser Gln Ala Asn Lys Leu Met Arg Leu His
 180 185 190
 Asn Ser Glu Val Gly Arg Gln Ala Leu Arg Ala Ser Leu Glu Met Lys
 195 200 205
 Cys Lys Cys His Gly Val Ser Gly Ser Cys Ser Ile Arg Thr Cys Trp
 210 215 220
 Lys Gly Leu Gln Glu Leu Gln Asp Val Ala Ala Asp Leu Lys Thr Arg
 225 230 235 240
 Tyr Leu Ser Ala Thr Lys Val Val His Arg Pro Met Gly Thr Arg Lys
 245 250 255
 His Leu Val Pro Lys Asp Leu Asp Ile Arg Pro Val Lys Asp Ser Glu
 260 265 270
 Leu Val Tyr Leu Gln Ser Ser Pro Asp Phe Cys Met Lys Asn Glu Lys
 275 280 285
 Val Gly Ser His Gly Thr Gln Asp Arg Gln Cys Asn Lys Thr Ser Asn
 290 295 300

Gly Ser Asp Ser Cys Asp Leu Met Cys Cys Tyr Val Thr Cys Arg Arg
 305 310 315 320

Cys Glu Arg Thr Val Glu Arg Tyr Val Cys Lys
 325 330

<210> 42
 <211> 237
 <212> PRT
 <213> Humanus

<400> 42
 Met Arg Ala Arg Pro Gln Val Cys Glu Ala Leu Leu Phe Ala Leu Ala
 1 5 10 15

Leu Gln Thr Gly Val Cys Tyr Gly Ile Lys Trp Leu Ala Leu Ser Lys
 20 25 30

Thr Pro Ser Ala Leu Ala Leu Asn Gln Thr Gln His Cys Lys Gln Leu
 35 40 45

Glu Gly Leu Val Ser Ala Gln Val Gln Leu Cys Arg Ser Asn Leu Glu
 50 55 60

Leu Met His Thr Val Val His Ala Ala Arg Glu Val Met Lys Ala Cys
 65 70 75 80

Arg Arg Ala Phe Ala Asp Met Arg Trp Asn Cys Ser Ser Ile Glu Leu
 85 90 95

Ala Pro Asn Tyr Leu Leu Asp Leu Glu Arg Gly Thr Arg Glu Ser Ala
 100 105 110

Phe Val Tyr Ala Ala Ala Asp Leu Lys Thr Arg Tyr Leu Ser Ala Thr
 115 120 125

Lys Val Val His Arg Pro Met Gly Thr Arg Lys His Leu Val Pro Lys
 130 135 140

Asp Leu Asp Ile Arg Pro Val Lys Asp Ser Glu Leu Val Tyr Leu Gln
 145 150 155 160

Ser Ser Pro Asp Phe Cys Met Lys Asn Glu Lys Val Gly Ser His Gly
 165 170 175

Thr Gln Asp Arg Gln Cys Asn Lys Thr Ser Asn Gly Ser Asp Ser Cys
 180 185 190

Asp Leu Met Cys Cys Gly Arg Gly Tyr Asn Pro Tyr Thr Asp Arg Val
 195 200 205

Val Glu Arg Cys His Cys Lys Tyr His Trp Cys Cys Tyr Val Thr Cys
 210 215 220

Arg Arg Cys Glu Arg Thr Val Glu Arg Tyr Val Cys Lys
 225 230 235

<210> 43

<211> 615

<212> PRT

<213> Humanus

<400> 43

Met Ser Pro Phe Leu Arg Ile Gly Leu Ser Asn Phe Asp Cys Gly Ser

Cys Gln Ser Cys Gln Gly Glu Ala Val Asn Pro Tyr Cys Ala Val Leu

Val Lys Glu Tyr Val Glu Ser Glu Asn Gly Gln Met Tyr Ile Gln Lys

Lys Pro Thr Met Tyr Pro Pro Trp Asp Ser Thr Phe Asp Ala His Ile

Asn Lys Gly Arg Val Met Gln Ile Ile Val Lys Gly Lys Asn Val Asp

Leu Ile Ser Glu Thr Thr Val Glu Leu Tyr Ser Leu Ala Glu Arg Cys

Arg Lys Asn Asn Gly Lys Thr Glu Ile Trp Leu Glu Leu Lys Pro Gln

Gly Arg Met Leu Met Asn Ala Arg Tyr Phe Leu Glu Met Ser Asp Thr

Lys Asp Met Asn Glu Phe Glu Thr Glu Gly Phe Phe Ala Leu His Gln

Arg Arg Gly Ala Ile Lys Gln Ala Lys Val His His Val Lys Cys His

Glu Phe Thr Ala Thr Phe Phe Pro Gln Pro Thr Phe Cys Ser Val Cys

His Glu Phe Val Trp Gly Leu Asn Lys Gln Gly Tyr Gln Cys Arg Gln

Cys Asn Ala Ala Ile His Lys Lys Cys Ile Asp Lys Val Ile Ala Lys

Cys Thr Gly Ser Ala Ile Asn Ser Arg Glu Thr Met Phe His Lys Glu

Arg Phe Lys Ile Asp Met Pro His Arg Phe Lys Val Tyr Asn Tyr Lys

Ser Pro Thr Phe Cys Glu His Cys Gly Thr Leu Leu Trp Gly Leu Ala

Arg Gln Gly Leu Lys Cys Asp Ala Cys Gly Met Asn Val His His Arg

Cys Gln Thr Lys Val Ala Asn Leu Cys Gly Ile Asn Gln Lys Leu Met

Ala Glu Ala Leu Ala Met Ile Glu Ser Thr Gln Gln Ala Arg Cys Leu
 290 295 300
 Arg Asp Thr Glu Gln Ile Phe Arg Glu Gly Pro Val Glu Ile Gly Leu
 305 310 315 320
 Pro Cys Ser Ile Lys Asn Glu Ala Arg Pro Pro Cys Leu Pro Thr Pro
 325 330 335
 Gly Lys Arg Glu Pro Gln Gly Ile Ser Trp Glu Ser Pro Leu Asp Glu
 340 345 350
 Val Asp Lys Met Cys His Leu Pro Glu Pro Glu Leu Asn Lys Glu Arg
 355 360 365
 Pro Ser Leu Gln Ile Lys Leu Lys Ile Glu Asp Phe Ile Leu His Lys
 370 375 380
 Met Leu Gly Lys Gly Ser Phe Gly Lys Val Phe Leu Ala Glu Phe Lys
 385 390 395 400
 Lys Thr Asn Gln Phe Phe Ala Ile Lys Ala Leu Lys Lys Asp Val Val
 405 410 415
 Leu Met Asp Asp Asp Val Glu Cys Thr Met Val Glu Lys Arg Val Leu
 420 425 430
 Ser Leu Ala Trp Glu His Pro Phe Leu Thr His Met Phe Cys Thr Phe
 435 440 445
 Gln Thr Lys Glu Asn Leu Phe Phe Val Met Glu Tyr Leu Asn Gly Gly
 450 455 460
 Asp Leu Met Tyr His Ile Gln Ser Cys His Lys Phe Asp Leu Ser Arg
 465 470 475 480
 Ala Thr Phe Tyr Ala Ala Glu Ile Ile Leu Gly Leu Gln Phe Leu His
 485 490 495
 Ser Lys Gly Ile Val Tyr Arg Asp Leu Lys Leu Asp Asn Ile Leu Leu
 500 505 510
 Asp Lys Asp Gly His Ile Lys Ile Ala Asp Phe Gly Met Cys Lys Glu
 515 520 525
 Asn Met Leu Gly Asp Ala Lys Thr Asn Thr Phe Cys Gly Thr Pro Asp
 530 535 540
 Tyr Ile Ala Pro Glu Ile Leu Leu Gly Gln Lys Tyr Asn His Ser Val
 545 550 555 560
 Asp Trp Trp Ser Phe Gly Val Leu Leu Tyr Glu Met Leu Ile Gly Gln
 565 570 575
 Ser Pro Phe His Gly Gln Asp Glu Glu Glu Leu Phe His Ser Ile Arg
 580 585 590
 Met Asp Asn Pro Phe Tyr Pro Arg Trp Leu Glu Lys Glu Ala Lys Asp
 595 600 605
 Leu Leu Val Lys Val Arg Ser

610

615

<210> 44
 <211> 292
 <212> PRT
 <213> Humanus

<400> 44

Met	Pro	Ile	Thr	Arg	Met	Arg	Met	Arg	Pro	Trp	Leu	Glu	Met	Gln	Ile
1				5					10					15	
Asn	Ser	Asn	Gln	Ile	Pro	Gly	Leu	Ile	Trp	Ile	Asn	Lys	Glu	Glu	Met
			20					25					30		
Ile	Phe	Gln	Ile	Pro	Trp	Lys	His	Ala	Ala	Lys	His	Gly	Trp	Asp	Ile
		35					40					45			
Asn	Lys	Asp	Ala	Cys	Leu	Phe	Arg	Ser	Trp	Ala	Ile	His	Thr	Gly	Arg
	50					55					60				
Tyr	Lys	Ala	Gly	Glu	Lys	Glu	Pro	Asp	Pro	Lys	Thr	Trp	Lys	Ala	Asn
65					70					75					80
Phe	Arg	Cys	Ala	Met	Asn	Ser	Leu	Pro	Asp	Ile	Glu	Glu	Val	Lys	Asp
				85					90					95	
Gln	Ser	Arg	Asn	Lys	Gly	Ser	Ser	Ala	Val	Arg	Val	Tyr	Arg	Met	Leu
			100					105					110		
Pro	Pro	Leu	Thr	Lys	Asn	Gln	Arg	Lys	Glu	Arg	Lys	Ser	Lys	Ser	Ser
		115					120					125			
Arg	Asp	Ala	Lys	Ser	Lys	Ala	Lys	Arg	Lys	Ser	Cys	Gly	Asp	Ser	Ser
	130					135					140				
Pro	Asp	Thr	Phe	Ser	Asp	Gly	Leu	Ser	Ser	Ser	Thr	Leu	Pro	Asp	Asp
145					150					155					160
His	Ser	Ser	Tyr	Thr	Val	Pro	Gly	Tyr	Met	Gln	Asp	Leu	Glu	Val	Glu
				165					170					175	
Gln	Ala	Leu	Thr	Pro	Ala	Leu	Ser	Pro	Cys	Ala	Val	Ser	Ser	Thr	Leu
		180						185					190		
Pro	Asp	Trp	His	Ile	Pro	Val	Glu	Val	Val	Pro	Asp	Ser	Thr	Ser	Asp
		195					200					205			
Leu	Tyr	Asn	Phe	Gln	Val	Ser	Pro	Met	Pro	Ser	Thr	Ser	Glu	Ala	Thr
	210					215					220				
Thr	Asp	Glu	Asp	Glu	Glu	Gly	Lys	Leu	Pro	Glu	Asp	Ile	Met	Lys	Leu
225					230					235					240
Leu	Glu	Gln	Ser	Glu	Trp	Gln	Pro	Thr	Asn	Val	Asp	Gly	Lys	Gly	Tyr
				245					250					255	
Leu	Leu	Asn	Glu	Pro	Gly	Val	Gln	Pro	Thr	Ser	Val	Tyr	Gly	Asp	Phe
			260					265					270		

Ser Cys Lys Glu Glu Pro Glu Ile Asp Ser Pro Gly Gly Lys Lys Ala
 275 280 285

Pro Gly Ser Leu
 290

<210> 45

<211> 702

<212> PRT

<213> Humanus

<400> 45

Met Trp Ser Trp Lys Cys Leu Leu Phe Trp Ala Val Leu Val Thr Ala
 1 5 10 15

Thr Leu Cys Thr Ala Arg Pro Ser Pro Thr Leu Pro Glu Gln Ala Gln
 20 25 30

Pro Trp Gly Ala Pro Val Glu Val Glu Ser Phe Leu Val His Pro Gly
 35 40 45

Asp Leu Leu Gln Leu Arg Cys Arg Leu Arg Asp Asp Val Gln Ser Ile
 50 55 60

Asn Trp Leu Arg Asp Gly Val Gln Leu Ala Glu Ser Asn Arg Thr Arg
 65 70 75 80

Ile Thr Gly Glu Glu Val Glu Val Gln Asp Ser Val Pro Ala Asp Ser
 85 90 95

Gly Leu Tyr Ala Cys Val Thr Ser Ser Pro Ser Gly Ser Asp Thr Thr
 100 105 110

Tyr Phe Ser Val Asn Val Ser Asp Ala Leu Pro Ser Ser Glu Asp Asp
 115 120 125

Asp Asp Asp Asp Asp Ser Ser Ser Glu Glu Lys Glu Thr Asp Asn Thr
 130 135 140

Lys Pro Asn Arg Met Pro Val Ala Pro Tyr Trp Thr Ser Pro Glu Lys
 145 150 155 160

Met Glu Lys Lys Leu His Ala Val Pro Ala Ala Lys Thr Val Lys Phe
 165 170 175

Lys Cys Pro Ser Ser Gly Thr Pro Asn Pro Thr Leu Arg Trp Leu Lys
 180 185 190

Asn Gly Lys Glu Phe Lys Pro Asp His Arg Ile Gly Gly Tyr Lys Val
 195 200 205

Arg Tyr Ala Thr Trp Ser Ile Ile Met Asp Ser Val Val Pro Ser Asp
 210 215 220

Lys Gly Asn Tyr Thr Cys Ile Val Glu Asn Glu Tyr Gly Ser Ile Asn
 225 230 235 240

His Thr Tyr Gln Leu Asp Val Val Glu Arg Ser Pro His Arg Pro Ile
 245 250 255

Leu Gln Ala Gly Leu Pro Ala Asn Lys Thr Val Ala Leu Gly Ser Asn
 260 265 270
 Val Glu Phe Met Cys Lys Val Tyr Ser Asp Pro Gln Pro His Ile Gln
 275 280 285
 Trp Leu Lys His Ile Glu Val Asn Gly Ser Lys Ile Gly Pro Asp Asn
 290 295 300
 Leu Pro Tyr Val Gln Ile Leu Lys Thr Ala Gly Val Asn Thr Thr Asp
 305 310 315 320
 Lys Glu Met Glu Val Leu His Leu Arg Asn Val Ser Phe Glu Asp Ala
 325 330 335
 Gly Glu Tyr Thr Cys Leu Ala Gly Asn Ser Ile Gly Leu Ser His His
 340 345 350
 Ser Ala Trp Leu Thr Val Leu Glu Ala Leu Glu Glu Arg Pro Ala Val
 355 360 365
 Met Thr Ser Pro Leu Tyr Leu Glu Ile Ile Ile Tyr Cys Thr Gly Ala
 370 375 380
 Phe Leu Ile Ser Cys Met Val Gly Ser Val Ile Val Tyr Lys Met Lys
 385 390 395 400
 Ser Gly Thr Lys Lys Ser Asp Phe His Ser Gln Met Ala Val His Lys
 405 410 415
 Leu Ala Lys Ser Ile Pro Leu Arg Arg Gln Val Thr Val Ser Ala Asp
 420 425 430
 Ser Ser Ala Ser Met Asn Ser Gly Val Leu Leu Val Arg Pro Ser Arg
 435 440 445
 Leu Ser Ser Ser Gly Thr Pro Met Leu Ala Gly Val Ser Glu Tyr Glu
 450 455 460
 Leu Pro Glu Asp Pro Arg Trp Glu Leu Pro Arg Asp Arg Leu Val Leu
 465 470 475 480
 Gly Lys Pro Leu Gly Glu Gly Cys Phe Gly Gln Val Val Leu Ala Glu
 485 490 495
 Ala Ile Gly Leu Asp Lys Asp Lys Pro Asn Arg Val Thr Lys Val Ala
 500 505 510
 Val Lys Met Leu Lys Ser Asp Ala Thr Glu Lys Asp Leu Ser Asp Leu
 515 520 525
 Ile Ser Glu Met Glu Met Met Lys Met Ile Gly Lys His Lys Asn Ile
 530 535 540
 Ile Asn Leu Leu Gly Ala Cys Thr Gln Asp Gly Pro Leu Tyr Val Ile
 545 550 555 560
 Val Glu Tyr Ala Ser Lys Gly Asn Leu Arg Glu Tyr Leu Gln Ala Arg
 565 570 575

Arg Pro Pro Gly Leu Glu Tyr Cys Tyr Asn Pro Ser His Asn Pro Glu
 580 585 590
 Glu Gln Leu Ser Ser Lys Asp Leu Val Ser Cys Ala Tyr Gln Val Ala
 595 600 605
 Arg Gly Met Glu Tyr Leu Ala Ser Lys Lys Cys Ile His Arg Asp Leu
 610 615 620
 Ala Ala Arg Asn Val Leu Val Thr Glu Asp Asn Val Met Lys Ile Ala
 625 630 635 640
 Asp Phe Gly Leu Ala Arg Asp Ile His His Ile Asp Tyr Tyr Lys Lys
 645 650 655
 Thr Thr Asn Gly Arg Leu Pro Val Lys Trp Met Ala Pro Glu Ala Leu
 660 665 670
 Phe Asp Arg Ile Tyr Thr His Gln Ser Asp Val Trp Ser Phe Gly Val
 675 680 685
 Pro His Thr Pro Val Cys Leu Trp Arg Asn Phe Ser Ser Cys
 690 695 700

<210> 46
 <211> 295
 <212> PRT
 <213> Humanus

<400> 46
 Met Pro Lys Arg Gly Lys Lys Gly Ala Val Ala Glu Asp Gly Asp Glu
 1 5 10 15
 Leu Arg Thr Glu Pro Glu Ala Lys Lys Ser Lys Thr Ala Ala Lys Lys
 20 25 30
 Asn Asp Lys Glu Ala Ala Gly Glu Gly Pro Ala Leu Tyr Glu Asp Pro
 35 40 45
 Pro Asp Gln Lys Thr Ser Pro Ser Gly Lys Pro Ala Thr Leu Lys Ile
 50 55 60
 Cys Ser Trp Asn Val Asp Gly Leu Arg Ala Trp Ile Lys Lys Lys Gly
 65 70 75 80
 Leu Asp Trp Val Lys Glu Glu Ala Pro Asp Ile Leu Cys Leu Gln Glu
 85 90 95
 Thr Lys Cys Ser Glu Asn Lys Leu Pro Ala Glu Leu Gln Glu Leu Pro
 100 105 110
 Gly Leu Ser His Gln Tyr Trp Ser Ala Pro Ser Asp Lys Glu Gly Tyr
 115 120 125
 Ser Gly Val Gly Leu Leu Ser Arg Gln Cys Pro Leu Lys Val Ser Tyr
 130 135 140
 Gly Ile Ala Tyr Val Pro Asn Ala Gly Arg Gly Leu Val Arg Leu Glu
 145 150 155 160

Tyr Arg Gln Arg Trp Asp Glu Ala Phe Arg Lys Phe Leu Lys Gly Leu
 165 170 175
 Ala Ser Arg Lys Pro Leu Val Leu Cys Gly Asp Leu Asn Val Ala His
 180 185 190
 Glu Glu Ile Asp Leu Arg Asn Pro Lys Gly Asn Lys Lys Asn Ala Gly
 195 200 205
 Phe Thr Pro Gln Glu Arg Gln Gly Phe Gly Glu Leu Leu Gln Ala Val
 210 215 220
 Pro Leu Ala Asp Ser Phe Arg His Leu Tyr Pro Asn Thr Pro Tyr Ala
 225 230 235 240
 Tyr Thr Phe Trp Thr Tyr Met Met Asn Ala Arg Ser Lys Asn Val Gly
 245 250 255
 Trp Arg Leu Asp Tyr Phe Leu Leu Ser His Ser Leu Leu Pro Ala Leu
 260 265 270
 Cys Asp Ser Lys Ile Arg Ser Lys Ala Leu Gly Ser Asp His Cys Pro
 275 280 285
 Ile Thr Leu Tyr Leu Ala Leu
 290 295

<210> 47
 <211> 342
 <212> PRT
 <213> Humanus

<400> 47
 Met Pro Lys Arg Gly Lys Lys Gly Ala Val Ala Glu Asp Gly Asp Glu
 1 5 10 15
 Leu Arg Thr Gly Lys Gly Met Lys Ser Ala Leu Leu Pro Arg Asn Cys
 20 25 30
 Gly Gly Gly Val Cys His Ser Leu Asp Val Arg Glu Pro Glu Ala Lys
 35 40 45
 Lys Ser Lys Thr Ala Ala Lys Lys Asn Asp Lys Glu Ala Ala Gly Glu
 50 55 60
 Gly Pro Ala Leu Tyr Glu Asp Pro Pro Asp Gln Lys Thr Ser Pro Ser
 65 70 75 80
 Gly Lys Pro Ala Thr Leu Lys Ile Cys Ser Trp Asn Val Asp Gly Leu
 85 90 95
 Arg Ala Trp Ile Lys Lys Lys Gly Leu Asp Trp Val Lys Glu Glu Ala
 100 105 110
 Pro Asp Ile Leu Cys Leu Gln Glu Thr Lys Cys Ser Glu Asn Lys Leu
 115 120 125
 Pro Ala Glu Leu Gln Glu Leu Pro Gly Leu Ser His Gln Tyr Trp Ser

130	135	140
Ala Pro Ser Asp Lys Glu Gly Tyr Ser Gly Val Gly Leu Leu Ser Arg 145 150 155 160		
Gln Cys Pro Leu Lys Val Ser Tyr Gly Ile Gly Asp Glu Glu His Asp 165 170 175		
Gln Glu Gly Arg Val Ile Val Ala Glu Phe Asp Ser Phe Val Leu Val 180 185 190		
Thr Ala Tyr Val Pro Asn Ala Gly Arg Gly Leu Val Arg Leu Glu Tyr 195 200 205		
Arg Gln Arg Trp Asp Glu Ala Phe Arg Lys Phe Leu Lys Gly Leu Ala 210 215 220		
Ser Arg Lys Pro Leu Val Leu Cys Gly Asp Leu Asn Val Ala His Glu 225 230 235 240		
Glu Ile Asp Leu Arg Asn Pro Lys Gly Asn Lys Lys Asn Ala Gly Phe 245 250 255		
Thr Pro Gln Glu Arg Gln Gly Phe Gly Glu Leu Leu Gln Ala Val Pro 260 265 270		
Leu Ala Asp Ser Phe Arg His Leu Tyr Pro Asn Thr Pro Tyr Ala Tyr 275 280 285		
Thr Phe Trp Thr Tyr Met Met Asn Ala Arg Ser Lys Asn Val Gly Trp 290 295 300		
Arg Leu Asp Tyr Phe Leu Leu Ser His Ser Leu Leu Pro Ala Leu Cys 305 310 315 320		
Asp Ser Lys Ile Arg Ser Lys Ala Leu Gly Ser Asp His Cys Pro Ile 325 330 335		
Thr Leu Tyr Leu Ala Leu 340		

<210> 48
 <211> 305
 <212> PRT
 <213> Humanus

<400> 48

Met Phe Gln Ala Ala Glu Arg Pro Gln Glu Trp Ala Met Glu Gly Pro 1 5 10 15
Arg Asp Gly Leu Lys Lys Glu Arg Leu Leu Asp Asp Arg His Asp Ser 20 25 30
Gly Leu Asp Ser Met Lys Asp Glu Glu Tyr Glu Gln Met Val Lys Glu 35 40 45
Leu Gln Glu Ile Arg Leu Glu Pro Gln Glu Val Pro Arg Gly Ser Glu 50 55 60

Pro Trp Lys Gln Gln Leu Thr Glu Asp Gly Asp Ser Phe Leu His Leu
 65 70 75 80
 Ala Ile Ile His Glu Glu Lys Ala Leu Thr Met Glu Val Ile Arg Gln
 85 90 95
 Val Lys Gly Asp Leu Ala Phe Leu Asn Phe Gln Asn Asn Leu Gln Gln
 100 105 110
 Thr Pro Leu His Leu Ala Val Ile Thr Asn Gln Pro Glu Ile Ala Glu
 115 120 125
 Ala Leu Leu Gly Ala Gly Cys Asp Pro Glu Leu Arg Asp Phe Arg Gly
 130 135 140
 Asn Thr Pro Leu His Leu Ala Cys Glu Gln Gly Cys Leu Ala Ser Val
 145 150 155 160
 Gly Val Leu Thr Gln Ser Cys Thr Thr Pro His Leu His Ser Ile Leu
 165 170 175
 Lys Ala Thr Asn Tyr Asn Gly His Thr Cys Leu His Leu Ala Ser Ile
 180 185 190
 His Gly Tyr Leu Gly Ile Val Glu Leu Leu Val Ser Leu Gly Ala Asp
 195 200 205
 Val Asn Ala Gln Glu Pro Cys Asn Gly Arg Thr Ala Leu His Leu Ala
 210 215 220
 Val Asp Leu Gln Asn Pro Asp Leu Val Ser Leu Leu Leu Lys Cys Gly
 225 230 235 240
 Ala Asp Val Asn Arg Val Thr Tyr Gln Gly Tyr Ser Pro Tyr Gln Leu
 245 250 255
 Thr Trp Gly Arg Pro Ser Thr Arg Ile Gln Gln Gln Leu Gly Gln Leu
 260 265 270
 Thr Leu Glu Asn Leu Gln Met Leu Pro Glu Ser Glu Asp Glu Glu Ser
 275 280 285
 Tyr Asp Thr Glu Ser Glu Phe Thr Glu Phe Thr Glu Asp Glu Val Ser
 290 295 300
 Leu
 305

<210> 49
 <211> 289
 <212> PRT
 <213> Humanus

<400> 49
 Met Phe Gln Ala Ala Glu Arg Pro Gln Glu Trp Ala Met Glu Gly Pro
 1 5 10 15
 Arg Asp Gly Leu Lys Lys Glu Arg Leu Leu Asp Asp Arg His Asp Ser
 20 25 30

Gly Leu Asp Ser Met Lys Asp Glu Glu Tyr Glu Gln Met Val Lys Glu
 35 40 45
 Leu Gln Glu Ile Arg Leu Glu Pro Gln Glu Val Pro Arg Gly Ser Glu
 50 55 60
 Pro Trp Lys Gln Gln Leu Thr Glu Asp Gly Asp Ser Phe Leu His Leu
 65 70 75 80
 Ala Ile Ile His Glu Glu Lys Ala Leu Thr Met Glu Val Ile Arg Gln
 85 90 95
 Val Lys Gly Asp Leu Ala Phe Leu Asn Phe Gln Asn Asn Leu Gln Gln
 100 105 110
 Thr Pro Leu His Leu Ala Val Ile Thr Asn Gln Pro Glu Ile Ala Glu
 115 120 125
 Ala Leu Leu Gly Ala Gly Cys Asp Pro Glu Leu Arg Asp Phe Arg Gly
 130 135 140
 Asn Thr Pro Leu His Leu Ala Cys Glu Gln Gly Cys Leu Ala Ser Val
 145 150 155 160
 Gly Val Leu Thr Gln Ser Cys Thr Thr Pro His Leu His Ser Ile Leu
 165 170 175
 Lys Ala Thr Asn Tyr Asn Gly Gln Glu Pro Cys Asn Gly Arg Thr Ala
 180 185 190
 Leu His Leu Ala Val Asp Leu Gln Asn Pro Asp Leu Val Ser Leu Leu
 195 200 205
 Leu Lys Cys Gly Ala Asp Val Asn Arg Val Thr Tyr Gln Gly Tyr Ser
 210 215 220
 Pro Tyr Gln Leu Thr Trp Gly Arg Pro Ser Thr Arg Ile Gln Gln Gln
 225 230 235 240
 Leu Gly Gln Leu Thr Leu Glu Asn Leu Gln Met Leu Pro Glu Ser Glu
 245 250 255
 Asp Glu Glu Ser Tyr Asp Thr Glu Ser Glu Phe Thr Glu Phe Thr Glu
 260 265 270
 Asp Glu Leu Pro Tyr Asp Asp Cys Val Phe Gly Gly Gln Arg Leu Thr
 275 280 285

Leu

<210> 50

<211> 921

<212> PRT

<213> Humanus

<400> 50

Met Ala Gly Ile Phe Tyr Phe Ala Leu Phe Ser Cys Leu Phe Gly Ile

1	5	10	15
Cys Asp Ala Val Thr Gly Ser Arg Val Tyr Pro Ala Asn Glu Val Thr	20	25	30
Leu Leu Asp Ser Arg Ser Val Gln Gly Glu Leu Gly Trp Ile Ala Ser	35	40	45
Pro Leu Glu Gly Gly Trp Glu Glu Val Ser Ile Met Asp Glu Lys Asn	50	55	60
Thr Pro Ile Arg Thr Tyr Gln Val Cys Asn Val Met Glu Pro Ser Gln	65	70	75
Asn Asn Trp Leu Arg Thr Asp Trp Ile Thr Arg Glu Gly Ala Gln Arg	85	90	95
Val Tyr Ile Glu Ile Lys Phe Thr Leu Arg Asp Cys Asn Ser Leu Pro	100	105	110
Gly Val Met Gly Thr Cys Lys Glu Thr Phe Asn Leu Tyr Tyr Tyr Glu	115	120	125
Ser Asp Asn Asp Lys Glu Arg Phe Ile Arg Glu Asn Gln Phe Val Lys	130	135	140
Ile Asp Thr Ile Ala Ala Asp Glu Ser Phe Thr Gln Val Asp Ile Gly	145	150	155
Asp Arg Ile Met Lys Leu Asn Thr Glu Ile Arg Asp Val Gly Pro Leu	165	170	175
Ser Lys Lys Gly Phe Tyr Leu Ala Phe Gln Asp Val Gly Ala Cys Ile	180	185	190
Ala Leu Val Ser Val Arg Val Phe Tyr Lys Lys Cys Pro Leu Thr Val	195	200	205
Arg Asn Leu Ala Gln Phe Pro Asp Thr Ile Thr Gly Ala Asp Thr Ser	210	215	220
Ser Leu Val Glu Val Arg Gly Ser Cys Val Asn Asn Ser Glu Glu Lys	225	230	235
Asp Val Pro Lys Met Tyr Cys Gly Ala Asp Gly Glu Trp Leu Val Pro	245	250	255
Ile Gly Asn Cys Leu Cys Asn Ala Gly His Glu Glu Arg Ser Gly Glu	260	265	270
Cys Gln Ala Cys Lys Ile Gly Tyr Tyr Lys Ala Leu Ser Thr Asp Ala	275	280	285
Thr Cys Ala Lys Cys Pro Pro His Ser Tyr Ser Val Trp Glu Gly Ala	290	295	300
Thr Ser Cys Thr Cys Asp Arg Gly Phe Phe Arg Ala Asp Asn Asp Ala	305	310	315
Ala Ser Met Pro Cys Thr Arg Pro Pro Ser Ala Pro Leu Asn Leu Ile	325	330	335

Ser Asn Val Asn Glu Thr Ser Val Asn Leu Glu Trp Ser Ser Pro Gln
 340 345 350
 Asn Thr Gly Gly Arg Gln Asp Ile Ser Tyr Asn Val Val Cys Lys Lys
 355 360 365
 Cys Gly Ala Gly Asp Pro Ser Lys Cys Arg Pro Cys Gly Ser Gly Val
 370 375 380
 His Tyr Thr Pro Gln Gln Asn Gly Leu Lys Thr Thr Lys Val Ser Ile
 385 390 395 400
 Thr Asp Leu Leu Ala His Thr Asn Tyr Thr Phe Glu Ile Trp Ala Val
 405 410 415
 Asn Gly Val Ser Lys Tyr Asn Pro Asn Pro Asp Gln Ser Val Ser Val
 420 425 430
 Thr Val Thr Thr Asn Gln Ala Ala Pro Ser Ser Ile Ala Leu Val Gln
 435 440 445
 Ala Lys Glu Val Thr Arg Tyr Ser Val Ala Leu Ala Trp Leu Glu Pro
 450 455 460
 Asp Arg Pro Asn Gly Val Ile Leu Glu Tyr Glu Val Lys Tyr Tyr Glu
 465 470 475 480
 Lys Asp Gln Asn Glu Arg Ser Tyr Arg Ile Val Arg Thr Ala Ala Arg
 485 490 495
 Asn Thr Asp Ile Lys Gly Leu Asn Pro Leu Thr Ser Tyr Val Phe His
 500 505 510
 Val Arg Ala Arg Thr Ala Ala Gly Tyr Gly Asp Phe Ser Glu Pro Leu
 515 520 525
 Glu Val Thr Thr Asn Thr Val Pro Ser Arg Ile Ile Gly Asp Gly Ala
 530 535 540
 Asn Ser Thr Val Leu Leu Val Ser Val Ser Gly Ser Val Val Leu Val
 545 550 555 560
 Val Ile Leu Ile Ala Ala Phe Val Ile Ser Arg Arg Arg Ser Lys Tyr
 565 570 575
 Ser Lys Ala Lys Gln Glu Ala Asp Glu Glu Lys His Leu Asn Gln Gly
 580 585 590
 Val Arg Thr Tyr Val Asp Pro Phe Thr Tyr Glu Asp Pro Asn Gln Ala
 595 600 605
 Val Arg Glu Phe Ala Lys Glu Ile Asp Ala Ser Cys Ile Lys Ile Glu
 610 615 620
 Lys Val Ile Gly Val Gly Glu Phe Gly Glu Val Cys Ser Gly Arg Leu
 625 630 635 640
 Lys Val Pro Gly Lys Arg Glu Ile Cys Val Ala Ile Lys Thr Leu Lys
 645 650 655

Ala Gly Tyr Thr Asp Lys Gln Arg Arg Asp Phe Leu Ser Glu Ala Ser
 660 665 670
 Ile Met Gly Gln Phe Asp His Pro Asn Ile Ile His Leu Glu Gly Val
 675 680 685
 Val Thr Lys Cys Lys Pro Val Met Ile Ile Thr Glu Tyr Met Glu Asn
 690 695 700
 Gly Ser Leu Asp Ala Phe Leu Arg Lys Asn Asp Gly Arg Phe Thr Val
 705 710 715 720
 Ile Gln Leu Val Gly Met Leu Arg Gly Ile Gly Ser Gly Met Lys Tyr
 725 730 735
 Leu Ser Asp Met Ser Tyr Val His Arg Asp Leu Ala Ala Arg Asn Ile
 740 745 750
 Leu Val Asn Ser Asn Leu Val Cys Lys Val Ser Asp Phe Gly Met Ser
 755 760 765
 Arg Val Leu Glu Asp Asp Pro Glu Ala Ala Tyr Thr Thr Arg Gly Gly
 770 775 780
 Lys Ile Pro Ile Arg Trp Thr Ala Pro Glu Ala Ile Ala Tyr Arg Lys
 785 790 795 800
 Phe Thr Ser Ala Ser Asp Val Trp Ser Tyr Gly Ile Val Met Trp Glu
 805 810 815
 Val Met Ser Tyr Gly Glu Arg Pro Tyr Trp Asp Met Ser Asn Gln Asp
 820 825 830
 Pro Asn Thr Ala Leu Leu Asp Pro Ser Ser Pro Glu Phe Ser Ala Val
 835 840 845
 Val Ser Val Gly Asp Trp Leu Gln Ala Ile Lys Met Asp Arg Tyr Lys
 850 855 860
 Asp Asn Phe Thr Ala Ala Gly Tyr Thr Thr Leu Glu Ala Val Val His
 865 870 875 880
 Val Asn Gln Glu Asp Leu Ala Arg Ile Gly Ile Thr Ala Ile Thr His
 885 890 895
 Gln Asn Lys Ile Leu Ser Ser Val Gln Ala Met Arg Thr Gln Met Gln
 900 905 910
 Gln Met His Gly Arg Met Val Pro Val
 915 920

<210> 51
 <211> 444
 <212> PRT
 <213> Humanus

<400> 51
 Met Asn Asp Phe Gly Ile Lys Asn Met Asp Gln Val Ala Pro Val Ala
 1 5 10 15

Asn Ser Tyr Arg Gly Thr Leu Lys Arg Gln Pro Ala Phe Asp Thr Phe
 20 25 30
 Asp Gly Ser Leu Phe Ala Val Phe Pro Ser Leu Asn Glu Glu Gln Thr
 35 40 45
 Leu Gln Glu Val Pro Thr Gly Leu Asp Ser Ile Ser His Asp Ser Ala
 50 55 60
 Asn Cys Glu Leu Pro Leu Leu Thr Pro Cys Ser Lys Ala Val Met Ser
 65 70 75 80
 Gln Ala Leu Lys Ala Thr Phe Ser Gly Phe Phe Trp Ala Thr Asn Glu
 85 90 95
 Phe Ser Leu Val Asn Val Asn Leu Gln Arg Phe Gly Met Asn Gly Gln
 100 105 110
 Met Leu Cys Asn Leu Gly Lys Glu Arg Phe Leu Glu Leu Ala Pro Asp
 115 120 125
 Phe Val Gly Asp Ile Leu Trp Glu His Leu Glu Gln Met Ile Lys Glu
 130 135 140
 Asn Gln Glu Lys Thr Glu Asp Gln Tyr Glu Glu Asn Ser His Leu Thr
 145 150 155 160
 Ser Val Pro His Trp Ile Asn Ser Asn Thr Leu Gly Phe Gly Thr Glu
 165 170 175
 Gln Ala Pro Tyr Gly Met Gln Thr Gln Asn Tyr Pro Lys Gly Gly Leu
 180 185 190
 Leu Asp Ser Met Cys Pro Ala Ser Thr Pro Ser Val Leu Ser Ser Glu
 195 200 205
 Gln Glu Phe Gln Met Phe Pro Lys Ser Arg Leu Ser Ser Val Ser Val
 210 215 220
 Thr Tyr Cys Ser Val Ser Gln Asp Phe Pro Gly Ser Asn Leu Asn Leu
 225 230 235 240
 Leu Thr Asn Asn Ser Gly Thr Pro Lys Asp His Asp Ser Pro Glu Asn
 245 250 255
 Gly Ala Asp Ser Phe Glu Ser Ser Asp Ser Leu Leu Gln Ser Trp Asn
 260 265 270
 Ser Gln Ser Ser Leu Leu Asp Val Gln Arg Val Pro Ser Phe Glu Ser
 275 280 285
 Phe Glu Asp Asp Cys Ser Gln Ser Leu Cys Leu Asn Lys Pro Thr Met
 290 295 300
 Ser Phe Lys Asp Tyr Ile Gln Glu Arg Ser Asp Pro Val Glu Gln Gly
 305 310 315 320
 Lys Pro Val Ile Pro Ala Ala Val Leu Ala Gly Phe Thr Gly Ser Gly
 325 330 335

Pro Ile Gln Leu Trp Gln Phe Leu Leu Glu Leu Leu Ser Asp Lys Ser
 340 345 350
 Cys Gln Ser Phe Ile Ser Trp Thr Gly Asp Gly Trp Glu Phe Lys Leu
 355 360 365
 Ala Asp Pro Asp Glu Val Ala Arg Arg Trp Gly Lys Arg Lys Asn Lys
 370 375 380
 Pro Lys Met Asn Tyr Glu Lys Leu Ser Arg Gly Leu Arg Tyr Tyr Tyr
 385 390 395 400
 Asp Lys Asn Ile Ile His Lys Thr Ser Gly Lys Arg Tyr Val Tyr Arg
 405 410 415
 Phe Val Cys Asp Leu Gln Asn Leu Leu Gly Phe Thr Pro Glu Glu Leu
 420 425 430
 His Ala Ile Leu Gly Val Gln Pro Asp Thr Glu Asp
 435 440

<210> 52
 <211> 260
 <212> PRT
 <213> Humanus

<400> 52

Met Ala Gly Ser Ala Met Ser Ser Lys Phe Phe Leu Val Ala Leu Ala
 1 5 10 15
 Ile Phe Phe Ser Phe Ala Gln Val Val Ile Glu Ala Asn Ser Trp Trp
 20 25 30
 Ser Leu Gly Met Asn Asn Pro Val Gln Met Ser Glu Val Tyr Ile Ile
 35 40 45
 Gly Ala Gln Pro Leu Cys Ser Gln Leu Ala Gly Leu Ser Gln Gly Gln
 50 55 60
 Lys Lys Leu Cys His Leu Tyr Gln Asp His Met Gln Tyr Ile Gly Glu
 65 70 75 80
 Gly Ala Lys Thr Gly Ile Lys Glu Cys Gln Tyr Gln Phe Arg His Arg
 85 90 95
 Arg Trp Asn Cys Ser Thr Val Asp Asn Thr Ser Val Phe Gly Arg Val
 100 105 110
 Met Gln Ile Gly Ser Arg Glu Thr Ala Phe Thr Tyr Ala Val Ser Ala
 115 120 125
 Ala Gly Val Val Asn Ala Met Ser Arg Ala Cys Arg Glu Gly Glu Leu
 130 135 140
 Ser Thr Cys Gly Cys Ser Arg Ala Ala Arg Pro Lys Asp Leu Pro Arg
 145 150 155 160
 Asp Trp Leu Trp Gly Gly Cys Gly Asp Asn Ile Asp Tyr Gly Tyr Arg
 165 170 175

Phe Ala Lys Glu Phe Val Asp Ala Arg Glu Arg Glu Arg Ile His Ala
 180 185 190
 Lys Gly Ser Tyr Glu Ser Ala Arg Ile Leu Met Asn Leu His Asn Asn
 195 200 205
 Glu Ala Gly Arg Arg Thr Val Tyr Asn Leu Ala Asp Val Ala Cys Lys
 210 215 220
 Cys His Gly Val Ser Gly Ser Cys Ser Leu Lys Thr Cys Trp Leu Gln
 225 230 235 240
 Leu Ala Asp Phe Arg Lys Val Gly Asp Ala Leu Lys Glu Lys Tyr Asp
 245 250 255
 Thr Leu Val Gly
 260

<210> 53
 <211> 719
 <212> PRT
 <213> Humanus

<400> 53

Met Ala Leu Arg Arg Ser Met Gly Arg Pro Gly Leu Pro Pro Leu Pro
 1 5 10 15
 Leu Pro Pro Pro Pro Arg Leu Gly Leu Leu Leu Ala Glu Ser Ala Ala
 20 25 30
 Ala Gly Leu Lys Leu Met Gly Ala Pro Val Lys Leu Thr Val Ser Gln
 35 40 45
 Gly Gln Pro Val Lys Leu Asn Cys Ser Val Glu Gly Met Glu Glu Pro
 50 55 60
 Asp Ile Gln Trp Val Lys Asp Gly Ala Val Val Gln Asn Leu Asp Gln
 65 70 75 80
 Leu Tyr Ile Pro Val Ser Glu Gln His Trp Ile Gly Phe Leu Ser Leu
 85 90 95
 Lys Ser Val Glu Arg Ser Asp Ala Gly Arg Tyr Trp Cys Gln Val Glu
 100 105 110
 Asp Gly Gly Glu Thr Glu Ile Ser Gln Pro Val Trp Leu Thr Val Glu
 115 120 125
 Gly Val Pro Phe Phe Thr Val Glu Pro Lys Asp Leu Ala Val Pro Pro
 130 135 140
 Asn Ala Pro Phe Gln Leu Ser Cys Glu Ala Val Gly Pro Pro Glu Pro
 145 150 155 160
 Val Thr Ile Val Trp Trp Arg Gly Thr Thr Lys Ile Gly Gly Pro Ala
 165 170 175
 Pro Ser Pro Ser Val Leu Asn Val Thr Gly Val Thr Gln Ser Thr Met

180						185						190					
Phe	Ser	Cys	Glu	Ala	His	Asn	Leu	Lys	Gly	Leu	Ala	Ser	Ser	Arg	Thr		
		195					200					205					
Ala	Thr	Val	His	Leu	Gln	Ala	Leu	Pro	Ala	Ala	Pro	Phe	Asn	Ile	Thr		
	210					215					220						
Val	Thr	Lys	Leu	Ser	Ser	Ser	Asn	Ala	Ser	Val	Ala	Trp	Met	Pro	Gly		
225					230					235					240		
Ala	Asp	Gly	Arg	Ala	Leu	Leu	Gln	Ser	Cys	Thr	Val	Gln	Val	Thr	Gln		
				245					250					255			
Ala	Pro	Gly	Gly	Trp	Glu	Val	Leu	Ala	Val	Val	Val	Pro	Val	Pro	Pro		
			260					265					270				
Phe	Thr	Cys	Leu	Leu	Arg	Asp	Leu	Val	Pro	Ala	Thr	Asn	Tyr	Ser	Leu		
		275					280					285					
Arg	Val	Arg	Cys	Ala	Asn	Ala	Leu	Gly	Pro	Ser	Pro	Tyr	Ala	Asp	Trp		
	290					295					300						
Val	Pro	Phe	Gln	Thr	Lys	Gly	Leu	Ala	Pro	Ala	Ser	Ala	Pro	Gln	Asn		
305					310					315					320		
Leu	His	Ala	Ile	Arg	Thr	Asp	Ser	Gly	Leu	Ile	Leu	Glu	Trp	Glu	Glu		
				325					330					335			
Val	Ile	Pro	Glu	Ala	Pro	Leu	Glu	Gly	Pro	Leu	Gly	Pro	Tyr	Lys	Leu		
			340					345					350				
Ser	Trp	Val	Gln	Asp	Asn	Gly	Thr	Gln	Asp	Glu	Leu	Thr	Val	Glu	Gly		
		355					360						365				
Thr	Arg	Ala	Asn	Leu	Thr	Gly	Trp	Asp	Pro	Gln	Lys	Asp	Leu	Ile	Val		
	370					375					380						
Arg	Val	Cys	Val	Ser	Asn	Ala	Val	Gly	Cys	Gly	Pro	Trp	Ser	Gln	Pro		
385					390					395					400		
Leu	Val	Val	Ser	Ser	His	Asp	Arg	Ala	Gly	Gln	Gln	Gly	Pro	Pro	His		
				405					410					415			
Ser	Arg	Thr	Ser	Trp	Val	Pro	Val	Val	Leu	Gly	Val	Leu	Thr	Ala	Leu		
			420					425					430				
Val	Thr	Ala	Ala	Ala	Leu	Ala	Leu	Ile	Leu	Leu	Arg	Lys	Arg	Arg	Lys		
		435					440					445					
Glu	Thr	Arg	Phe	Gly	Gln	Ala	Phe	Asp	Ser	Val	Met	Ala	Arg	Gly	Glu		
	450					455					460						
Pro	Ala	Val	His	Phe	Arg	Ala	Ala	Arg	Ser	Phe	Asn	Arg	Glu	Arg	Pro		
465					470					475					480		
Glu	Arg	Ile	Glu	Ala	Thr	Leu	Asp	Ser	Leu	Gly	Ile	Ser	Asp	Glu	Leu		
				485					490					495			
Lys	Glu	Lys	Leu	Glu	Asp	Val	Leu	Ile	Pro	Glu	Gln	Gln	Phe	Thr	Leu		
			500					505					510				

Gly Arg Met Leu Gly Lys Gly Glu Phe Gly Ser Val Arg Glu Ala Gln
 515 520 525
 Leu Lys Gln Glu Asp Gly Ser Phe Val Lys Val Ala Val Lys Met Leu
 530 535 540
 Lys Ala Asp Ile Ile Ala Ser Ser Asp Ile Glu Glu Phe Leu Arg Glu
 545 550 555 560
 Ala Ala Cys Met Lys Glu Phe Asp His Pro His Val Ala Lys Leu Val
 565 570 575
 Gly Val Ser Leu Arg Ser Arg Ala Lys Gly Arg Leu Pro Ile Pro Met
 580 585 590
 Val Ile Leu Pro Phe Met Lys His Gly Asp Leu His Ala Phe Leu Leu
 595 600 605
 Ala Ser Arg Ile Gly Glu Asn Pro Phe Asn Leu Pro Leu Gln Thr Leu
 610 615 620
 Ile Arg Phe Met Val Asp Ile Ala Cys Gly Met Glu Tyr Leu Ser Ser
 625 630 635 640
 Arg Asn Phe Ile His Arg Asp Leu Ala Ala Arg Asn Cys Met Leu Ala
 645 650 655
 Glu Asp Met Thr Val Cys Val Ala Asp Phe Gly Leu Ser Arg Lys Ile
 660 665 670
 Tyr Ser Asp Cys Arg Tyr Ile Leu Thr Pro Gly Gly Leu Ala Glu Gln
 675 680 685
 Pro Gly Gln Ala Glu His Gln Pro Glu Ser Pro Leu Asn Glu Thr Gln
 690 695 700
 Arg Leu Leu Leu Leu Gln Gln Gly Leu Leu Pro His Ser Ser Cys
 705 710 715

<210> 54
 <211> 848
 <212> PRT
 <213> Humanus

<400> 54
 Met Cys Arg Ile Ala Gly Ala Leu Arg Thr Leu Leu Pro Leu Leu Ala
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 Ala Leu Leu Gln Ala Ser Val Glu Ala Ser Gly Glu Ile Ala Leu Cys
 20 25 30
 Lys Thr Gly Phe Pro Glu Asp Val Tyr Ser Ala Val Leu Ser Lys Asp
 35 40 45
 Val His Glu Gly Gln Pro Leu Leu Asn Val Lys Phe Ser Asn Cys Asn
 50 55 60
 Gly Lys Arg Lys Val Gln Tyr Glu Ser Ser Glu Pro Ala Asp Phe Lys

65						70						75						80							
Val	Asp	Glu	Asp	Gly 85	Met	Val	Tyr	Ala	Val	Arg	Ser	Phe	Pro	Leu	Ser	Val	Tyr	Ala	Val	Arg	Ser	Phe	Pro	Leu	Ser
Ser	Glu	His	Ala 100	Lys	Phe	Leu	Ile	Tyr 105	Ala	Gln	Asp	Lys	Glu 110	Thr	Gln	Ser	Glu	His	Ala 100	Lys	Phe	Pro	Leu	Ser	
Glu	Lys	Trp 115	Gln	Val	Ala	Val	Lys 120	Leu	Ser	Leu	Lys	Pro 125	Thr	Leu	Thr	Glu	Lys	Trp 115	Gln	Val	Ala	Val	Lys 120	Leu	Ser
Glu	Glu 130	Ser	Val	Lys	Glu	Ser	Ala 135	Glu	Val	Glu	Glu	Ile 140	Val	Phe	Pro	Glu	Glu 130	Ser	Val	Lys	Glu	Ser	Ala 135	Glu	Val
Arg 145	Gln	Phe	Ser	Lys	His 150	Ser	Gly	His	Leu	Gln 155	Arg	Gln	Lys	Arg	Asp 160	Arg	Gln	Phe	Ser	Lys	His 150	Ser	Gly	His	Leu
Trp	Val	Ile	Pro	Pro 165	Ile	Asn	Leu	Pro	Glu 170	Asn	Ser	Arg	Gly	Pro 175	Phe	Trp	Val	Ile	Pro	Pro 165	Ile	Asn	Leu	Pro	Glu 170
Pro	Gln	Glu	Leu 180	Val	Arg	Ile	Arg	Ser 185	Asp	Arg	Asp	Lys	Asn 190	Leu	Ser	Pro	Gln	Glu	Leu 180	Val	Arg	Ile	Arg	Ser 185	Asp
Leu	Arg	Tyr 195	Ser	Val	Thr	Gly	Pro 200	Gly	Ala	Asp	Gln	Pro 205	Pro	Thr	Gly	Leu	Arg	Tyr 195	Ser	Val	Thr	Gly	Pro 200	Gly	Ala
Ile	Phe 210	Ile	Ile	Asn	Pro	Ile	Ser 215	Gly	Gln	Leu	Ser 220	Val	Thr	Lys	Pro	Ile	Phe 210	Ile	Ile	Asn	Pro	Ile	Ser 215	Gly	Gln
Leu 225	Asp	Arg	Glu	Gln	Ile 230	Ala	Arg	Phe	His	Leu 235	Arg	Ala	His	Ala	Val 240	Leu	Asp	Arg	Glu	Gln	Ile 230	Ala	Arg	Phe	His
Asp	Ile	Asn	Gly	Asn 245	Gln	Val	Glu	Asn 250	Pro	Ile	Asp	Ile	Val	Ile 255	Asn	Asp	Ile	Asn	Gly	Asn 245	Gln	Val	Glu	Asn 250	Pro
Val	Ile	Asp	Met 260	Asn	Asp	Asn	Arg	Pro 265	Glu	Phe	Leu	His	Gln 270	Val	Trp	Val	Ile	Asp	Met 260	Asn	Asp	Asn	Arg	Pro 265	Glu
Asn	Gly	Thr 275	Val	Pro	Glu	Gly	Ser 280	Lys	Pro	Gly	Thr	Tyr 285	Val	Met	Thr	Asn	Gly	Thr 275	Val	Pro	Glu	Gly	Ser 280	Lys	Pro
Val	Thr 290	Ala	Ile	Asp	Ala	Asp 295	Asp	Pro	Asn	Ala	Leu 300	Asn	Gly	Met	Leu	Val	Thr 290	Ala	Ile	Asp	Ala	Asp 295	Asp	Pro	Asn
Arg 305	Tyr	Arg	Ile	Val	Ser 310	Gln	Ala	Pro	Ser	Thr 315	Pro	Ser	Pro	Asn	Met 320	Arg	Tyr	Arg	Ile	Val	Ser 310	Gln	Ala	Pro	Ser
Phe	Thr	Ile	Asn	Asn 325	Glu	Thr	Gly	Asp	Ile 330	Ile	Thr	Val	Ala	Ala 335	Gly	Phe	Thr	Ile	Asn	Asn 325	Glu	Thr	Gly	Asp	Ile 330
Leu	Asp	Arg	Glu 340	Lys	Val	Gln	Gln	Tyr 345	Thr	Leu	Ile	Ile 350	Gln	Ala	Thr	Leu	Asp	Arg	Glu 340	Lys	Val	Gln	Gln	Tyr 345	Thr
Asp	Met	Glu 355	Gly	Asn	Pro	Thr	Tyr 360	Gly	Leu	Ser	Asn	Thr 365	Ala	Thr	Ala	Asp	Met	Glu 355	Gly	Asn	Pro	Thr	Tyr 360	Gly	Leu
Val	Ile 370	Thr	Val	Thr	Asp	Val 375	Asn	Asp	Asn	Pro	Pro 380	Glu	Phe	Thr	Ala	Val	Ile 370	Thr	Val	Thr	Asp	Val 375	Asn	Asp	Asn
Met 385	Thr	Phe	Tyr	Gly	Glu 390	Val	Pro	Glu	Asn	Arg 395	Val	Asp	Ile	Ile	Val 400	Met	Thr	Phe	Tyr	Gly	Glu 390	Val	Pro	Glu	Asn

Ala Asn Leu Thr Val Thr Asp Lys Asp Gln Pro His Thr Pro Ala Trp
 405 410 415
 Asn Ala Val Tyr Arg Ile Ser Gly Gly Asp Pro Thr Gly Arg Phe Ala
 420 425 430
 Ile Gln Thr Asp Pro Asn Ser Asn Asp Gly Leu Val Thr Val Val Lys
 435 440 445
 Pro Ile Asp Phe Glu Thr Asn Arg Met Phe Val Leu Thr Val Ala Ala
 450 455 460
 Glu Asn Gln Val Pro Leu Ala Lys Gly Ile Gln His Pro Pro Gln Ser
 465 470 475 480
 Thr Ala Thr Val Ser Val Thr Val Ile Asp Val Asn Glu Asn Pro Tyr
 485 490 495
 Phe Ala Pro Asn Pro Lys Ile Ile Arg Gln Glu Glu Gly Leu His Ala
 500 505 510
 Gly Thr Met Leu Thr Thr Phe Thr Ala Gln Asp Pro Asp Arg Tyr Met
 515 520 525
 Gln Gln Asn Ile Arg Tyr Thr Lys Leu Ser Asp Pro Ala Asn Trp Leu
 530 535 540
 Lys Ile Asp Pro Val Asn Gly Gln Ile Thr Thr Ile Ala Val Leu Asp
 545 550 555 560
 Arg Glu Ser Pro Asn Val Lys Asn Asn Ile Tyr Asn Ala Thr Phe Leu
 565 570 575
 Ala Ser Asp Asn Gly Ile Pro Pro Met Ser Gly Thr Gly Thr Leu Gln
 580 585 590
 Ile Tyr Leu Leu Asp Ile Asn Asp Asn Ala Pro Gln Val Leu Pro Gln
 595 600 605
 Glu Ala Glu Thr Cys Glu Thr Pro Asp Pro Asn Ser Ile Asn Ile Thr
 610 615 620
 Ala Leu Asp Tyr Asp Ile Asp Pro Asn Ala Gly Pro Phe Ala Phe Asp
 625 630 635 640
 Leu Pro Leu Ser Pro Val Thr Ile Lys Arg Asn Trp Thr Ile Thr Arg
 645 650 655
 Leu Asn Gly Asp Phe Ala Gln Leu Asn Leu Lys Ile Lys Phe Leu Glu
 660 665 670
 Ala Gly Ile Tyr Glu Val Pro Ile Ile Ile Thr Asp Ser Gly Asn Pro
 675 680 685
 Pro Lys Ser Asn Ile Ser Ile Leu Arg Val Lys Val Cys Gln Cys Asp
 690 695 700
 Ser Asn Gly Asp Cys Thr Asp Val Asp Arg Ile Val Gly Ala Gly Leu
 705 710 715 720

Gly Thr Gly Ala Ile Ile Ala Ile Leu Leu Cys Ile Ile Ile Leu Leu
 725 730 735
 Ile Leu Val Leu Met Phe Val Val Trp Met Lys Arg Arg Asp Lys Glu
 740 745 750
 Arg Gln Ala Lys Gln Leu Leu Ile Asp Pro Glu Asp Asp Val Arg Asp
 755 760 765
 Asn Ile Leu Lys Tyr Asp Glu Glu Gly Gly Gly Glu Glu Asp Gln Asp
 770 775 780
 Tyr Asp Leu Ser Gln Leu Gln Gln Pro Asp Thr Val Glu Pro Asp Ala
 785 790 795 800
 Ile Lys Pro Val Gly Ile Arg Arg Met Asp Glu Arg Pro Ile His Ala
 805 810 815
 Glu Pro Gln Tyr Pro Val Arg Ser Ala Ala Pro His Pro Gly Asp Ile
 820 825 830
 Gly Asp Phe Ile Asn Glu Lys Thr Trp Pro Ile Gln Ser Leu His Leu
 835 840 845

<210> 55
 <211> 103
 <212> PRT
 <213> Humanus

<400> 55
 Met Glu Arg Val Lys Met Ile Asn Val Gln Arg Leu Leu Glu Ala Ala
 1 5 10 15
 Glu Phe Leu Glu Arg Arg Glu Arg Glu Cys Glu His Gly Tyr Ala Ser
 20 25 30
 Ser Phe Pro Ser Met Pro Ser Pro Arg Leu Gln His Ser Lys Pro Pro
 35 40 45
 Arg Arg Leu Ser Arg Ala Gln Lys His Ser Ser Gly Ser Ser Asn Thr
 50 55 60
 Ser Thr Ala Asn Arg Ser Thr His Asn Glu Leu Glu Lys Asn Arg Leu
 65 70 75 80
 Lys Asn Trp Leu Val Gly Arg Arg Asp Thr Arg Gly Met Lys Met Leu
 85 90 95
 Leu Lys Ala Ile Ala Val Ile
 100

<210> 56
 <211> 234
 <212> PRT

<213> Humanus

<400> 56

Met Glu Lys His Ile Asn Thr Phe Leu Gln Asn Val Gln Ile Leu Leu
1 5 10 15

Glu Ala Ala Ser Tyr Leu Glu Gln Ile Glu Lys Glu Asn Lys Lys Cys
20 25 30

Glu His Gly Tyr Ala Ser Ser Phe Pro Ser Met Pro Ser Pro Arg Leu
35 40 45

Gln His Ser Lys Pro Pro Arg Arg Leu Ser Arg Ala Gln Lys His Ser
50 55 60

Ser Gly Ser Ser Asn Thr Ser Thr Ala Asn Arg Ser Thr His Asn Glu
65 70 75 80

Leu Glu Lys Asn Arg Arg Ala His Leu Arg Leu Cys Leu Glu Arg Leu
85 90 95

Lys Val Leu Ile Pro Leu Gly Pro Asp Cys Thr Arg His Thr Thr Leu
100 105 110

Gly Leu Leu Asn Lys Ala Lys Ala His Ile Lys Lys Leu Glu Glu Ala
115 120 125

Glu Arg Lys Ser Gln His Gln Leu Glu Asn Leu Glu Arg Glu Gln Arg
130 135 140

Phe Leu Lys Trp Arg Leu Glu Gln Leu Gln Gly Pro Gln Glu Met Glu
145 150 155 160

Arg Ile Arg Met Asp Ser Ile Gly Ser Thr Ile Ser Ser Asp Arg Ser
165 170 175

Asp Ser Glu Arg Glu Glu Ile Glu Val Asp Val Glu Ser Thr Glu Phe
180 185 190

Ser His Gly Glu Val Asp Asn Ile Ser Thr Thr Ser Ile Ser Asp Ile
195 200 205

Asp Asp His Ser Ser Leu Pro Ser Ile Gly Ser Asp Glu Gly Tyr Ser
210 215 220

Ser Ala Ser Val Lys Leu Ser Phe Thr Ser
225 230

<210> 57

<211> 329

<212> PRT

<213> Humanus

<400> 57

Met Glu Ser Pro Ala Ser Ser Gln Pro Ala Ser Met Pro Gln Ser Lys
1 5 10 15

Gly Lys Ser Lys Arg Lys Lys Asp Leu Arg Ile Ser Cys Met Ser Lys
20 25 30

Pro Pro Ala Pro Asn Pro Thr Pro Pro Arg Asn Leu Asp Ser Arg Thr
 35 40 45
 Phe Ile Thr Ile Gly Asp Arg Asn Phe Glu Val Glu Ala Asp Asp Leu
 50 55 60
 Val Thr Ile Ser Glu Leu Gly Arg Gly Ala Tyr Gly Val Val Glu Lys
 65 70 75 80
 Val Arg His Ala Gln Ser Gly Thr Ile Met Ala Val Lys Arg Ile Arg
 85 90 95
 Ala Thr Val Asn Ser Gln Glu Gln Lys Arg Leu Leu Met Asp Leu Asp
 100 105 110
 Ile Asn Met Arg Thr Val Asp Cys Phe Tyr Thr Val Thr Phe Tyr Gly
 115 120 125
 Ala Leu Phe Arg Glu Gly Asp Val Trp Ile Cys Met Glu Leu Met Asp
 130 135 140
 Thr Ser Leu Asp Lys Phe Tyr Arg Lys Val Leu Asp Lys Asn Met Thr
 145 150 155 160
 Ile Pro Glu Asp Ile Leu Gly Glu Ile Ala Val Ser Ile Val Arg Ala
 165 170 175
 Leu Glu His Leu His Ser Lys Leu Ser Val Ile His Arg Asp Val Lys
 180 185 190
 Pro Ser Asn Val Leu Ile Asn Lys Glu Gly His Val Lys Met Cys Asp
 195 200 205
 Phe Gly Ile Ser Gly Tyr Leu Val Asp Ser Val Ala Lys Thr Met Asp
 210 215 220
 Ala Gly Cys Lys Pro Tyr Met Ala Pro Glu Arg Ile Asn Pro Glu Leu
 225 230 235 240
 Asn Gln Lys Gly Tyr Asn Val Lys Ser Asp Val Trp Ser Leu Gly Ile
 245 250 255
 Thr Met Ile Glu Met Ala Ile Leu Arg Phe Pro Tyr Glu Ser Trp Gly
 260 265 270
 Thr Pro Phe Gln Gln Leu Lys Gln Val Val Glu Glu Pro Ser Pro Gln
 275 280 285
 Leu Pro Ala Asp Arg Phe Ser Pro Glu Phe Val Asp Phe Thr Ala Gln
 290 295 300
 Cys Leu Arg Lys Asn Pro Ala Glu Arg Met Ser Tyr Leu Glu Leu Ile
 305 310 315 320
 Gly Ala Asp Arg Phe Ser Pro Thr Pro
 325

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<211> 292
<212> PRT
<213> Humanus
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<400> 58

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<210> 59
 <211> 266
 <212> PRT
 <213> Humanus

<400> 59
 Met Pro Glu Ile Arg Leu Arg His Val Val Ser Cys Ser Ser Gln Asp
 1 5 10 15
 Ser Thr His Cys Ala Glu Asn Leu Leu Lys Ala Asp Thr Tyr Arg Lys
 20 25 30
 Trp Arg Ala Ala Lys Ala Gly Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Val Val Leu Gln
 35 40 45
 Leu Glu Lys Glu Glu Gln Ile His Ser Val Asp Ile Gly Asn Asp Gly
 50 55 60
 Ser Ala Phe Val Glu Val Leu Val Gly Ser Ser Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly
 65 70 75 80
 Glu Gln Asp Tyr Glu Val Leu Leu Val Thr Ser Ser Phe Met Ser Pro
 85 90 95
 Ser Glu Ser Arg Ser Gly Ser Asn Pro Asn Arg Val Arg Met Phe Gly
 100 105 110
 Pro Asp Lys Leu Val Arg Ala Ala Ala Glu Lys Arg Trp Asp Arg Val
 115 120 125
 Lys Ile Val Cys Ser Gln Pro Tyr Ser Lys Asp Ser Pro Phe Gly Leu
 130 135 140
 Ser Phe Val Arg Phe His Ser Pro Pro Asp Lys Asp Glu Ala Glu Ala
 145 150 155 160
 Pro Ser Gln Lys Val Thr Val Thr Lys Leu Gly Gln Phe Arg Val Lys
 165 170 175
 Glu Glu Asp Glu Ser Ala Asn Ser Leu Arg Pro Gly Ala Leu Phe Phe
 180 185 190
 Ser Arg Ile Asn Lys Thr Ser Pro Val Thr Ala Ser Asp Pro Ala Gly
 195 200 205
 Pro Ser Tyr Ala Ala Ala Thr Leu Gln Ala Ser Ser Ala Ala Ser Ser
 210 215 220
 Ala Ser Pro Val Ser Arg Ala Ile Gly Ser Thr Ser Lys Pro Gln Glu
 225 230 235 240
 Ser Ser Asp Phe Gly Gly Val Glu Glu Glu Arg Ser Trp Arg Pro Gln
 245 250 255
 Ser Ile Pro Ile Pro Ser Ala Pro Gly Ser
 260 265

<210> 60
 <211> 247
 <212> PRT
 <213> Humanus

<400> 60
 Met Pro Glu Ile Arg Leu Arg His Val Val Ser Cys Ser Ser Gln Asp
 1 5 10 15
 Ser Thr His Cys Ala Glu Asn Leu Leu Lys Ala Asp Thr Tyr Arg Lys
 20 25 30
 Trp Arg Ala Ala Lys Ala Gly Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Val Val Leu Gln
 35 40 45
 Leu Glu Lys Glu Glu Gln Ile His Ser Val Asp Ile Gly Asn Asp Gly
 50 55 60
 Ser Ala Phe Val Glu Val Leu Val Gly Ser Ser Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly
 65 70 75 80
 Glu Gln Asp Tyr Glu Val Leu Leu Val Thr Ser Ser Phe Met Ser Pro
 85 90 95
 Ser Glu Ser Arg Ser Gly Ser Asn Pro Asn Arg Val Arg Met Phe Gly
 100 105 110
 Pro Asp Lys Leu Val Arg Ala Ala Ala Glu Lys Arg Trp Asp Arg Val
 115 120 125
 Lys Ile Val Cys Ser Gln Pro Tyr Ser Lys Asp Ser Pro Phe Gly Leu
 130 135 140
 Ser Phe Val Arg Phe His Ser Pro Pro Asp Lys Asp Glu Ala Glu Ala
 145 150 155 160
 Pro Ser Gln Lys Val Thr Val Thr Lys Leu Gly Gln Phe Arg Val Lys
 165 170 175
 Glu Glu Asp Glu Ser Ala Asn Ser Leu Arg Leu Glu Asp Tyr Met Ser
 180 185 190
 Asp Arg Val Gln Phe Val Ile Thr Ala Gln Glu Trp Asp Pro Ser Phe
 195 200 205
 Glu Glu Ala Leu Met Asp Asn Pro Ser Leu Ala Phe Val Arg Pro Arg
 210 215 220
 Trp Ile Tyr Ser Cys Asn Glu Lys Gln Lys Leu Leu Pro His Gln Leu
 225 230 235 240
 Tyr Gly Val Val Pro Gln Ala
 245

<210> 61
 <211> 624
 <212> PRT
 <213> Humanus

<400> 61

Met Pro Glu Ile Arg Leu Arg His Val Val Ser Cys Ser Ser Gln Asp
1 5 10 15
Ser Thr His Cys Ala Glu Asn Leu Leu Lys Ala Asp Thr Tyr Arg Lys
20 25 30
Trp Arg Ala Ala Lys Ala Gly Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Val Val Leu Gln
35 40 45
Leu Glu Lys Glu Glu Gln Ile His Ser Val Asp Ile Gly Asn Asp Gly
50 55 60
Ser Ala Phe Val Glu Val Leu Val Gly Ser Ser Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly
65 70 75 80
Glu Gln Asp Tyr Glu Val Leu Leu Val Thr Ser Ser Phe Met Ser Pro
85 90 95
Ser Glu Ser Arg Ser Gly Ser Asn Pro Asn Arg Val Arg Met Phe Gly
100 105 110
Pro Asp Lys Leu Val Arg Ala Ala Ala Glu Lys Arg Trp Asp Arg Val
115 120 125
Lys Ile Val Cys Ser Gln Pro Tyr Ser Lys Asp Ser Pro Phe Gly Leu
130 135 140
Ser Phe Val Arg Phe His Ser Pro Pro Asp Lys Asp Glu Ala Glu Ala
145 150 155 160
Pro Ser Gln Lys Val Thr Val Thr Lys Leu Gly Gln Phe Arg Val Lys
165 170 175
Glu Glu Asp Glu Ser Ala Asn Ser Leu Arg Pro Gly Ala Leu Phe Phe
180 185 190
Ser Arg Ile Asn Lys Thr Ser Pro Val Thr Ala Ser Asp Pro Ala Gly
195 200 205
Pro Ser Tyr Ala Ala Ala Thr Leu Gln Ala Ser Ser Ala Ala Ser Ser
210 215 220
Ala Ser Pro Val Ser Arg Ala Ile Gly Ser Thr Ser Lys Pro Gln Glu
225 230 235 240
Ser Pro Lys Gly Lys Arg Lys Leu Asp Leu Asn Gln Glu Glu Lys Lys
245 250 255
Thr Pro Ser Lys Pro Pro Ala Gln Leu Ser Pro Ser Val Pro Lys Arg
260 265 270
Pro Lys Leu Pro Ala Pro Thr Arg Thr Pro Ala Thr Ala Pro Val Pro
275 280 285
Ala Arg Ala Gln Gly Ala Val Thr Gly Lys Pro Arg Gly Glu Gly Thr
290 295 300
Glu Pro Arg Arg Pro Arg Ala Gly Pro Glu Glu Leu Gly Lys Ile Leu
305 310 315 320

Gln Gly Val Val Val Val Leu Ser Gly Phe Gln Asn Pro Phe Arg Ser
 325 330 335
 Glu Leu Arg Asp Lys Ala Leu Glu Leu Gly Ala Lys Tyr Arg Pro Asp
 340 345 350
 Trp Thr Arg Asp Ser Thr His Leu Ile Cys Ala Phe Ala Asn Thr Pro
 355 360 365
 Lys Tyr Ser Gln Val Leu Gly Leu Gly Gly Arg Ile Val Arg Lys Glu
 370 375 380
 Trp Val Leu Asp Cys His Arg Met Arg Arg Arg Leu Pro Ser Arg Arg
 385 390 395 400
 Tyr Leu Met Ala Gly Pro Gly Ser Ser Ser Glu Glu Asp Glu Ala Ser
 405 410 415
 His Ser Gly Gly Ser Gly Asp Glu Ala Pro Lys Leu Pro Gln Lys Gln
 420 425 430
 Pro Gln Thr Lys Thr Lys Pro Thr Gln Ala Ala Gly Pro Ser Ser Pro
 435 440 445
 Gln Lys Pro Pro Thr Pro Glu Glu Thr Lys Ala Ala Ser Pro Val Leu
 450 455 460
 Gln Glu Asp Ile Asp Ile Glu Gly Val Gln Ser Glu Gly Gln Asp Asn
 465 470 475 480
 Gly Ala Glu Asp Ser Gly Asp Thr Glu Asp Glu Leu Arg Arg Val Ala
 485 490 495
 Glu Gln Lys Glu His Arg Leu Pro Pro Gly Gln Glu Glu Asn Gly Glu
 500 505 510
 Asp Pro Tyr Ala Gly Ser Thr Asp Glu Asn Thr Asp Ser Glu Glu His
 515 520 525
 Gln Glu Pro Pro Asp Leu Pro Val Pro Glu Leu Pro Arg Phe Leu Pro
 530 535 540
 Gly Gln Ala Leu Leu Ser Leu Arg Gly Val Pro Trp Gly Arg Ala Ala
 545 550 555 560
 Glu Thr His Pro Ile Arg His Ser Leu Gln Trp Gly Ala Pro Trp His
 565 570 575
 Ser Phe Val Pro Asp Gly Ser Thr Val Ala Met Arg Ser Arg Ser Tyr
 580 585 590
 Phe Leu Thr Ser Ser Met Gly Trp Cys Arg Lys Pro Glu Val Cys Ala
 595 600 605
 Ile His Thr His Thr His Thr His Thr His Thr Arg Cys Ile
 610 615 620

<210> 62
 <211> 567
 <212> PRT
 <213> Humanus

<400> 62

Met	Ala	Gly	Ala	Ile	Ala	Ser	Arg	Met	Ser	Phe	Ser	Ser	Leu	Lys	Arg
1				5					10					15	
Lys	Gln	Pro	Lys	Thr	Phe	Thr	Val	Arg	Ile	Val	Thr	Met	Asp	Ala	Glu
			20					25					30		
Met	Glu	Phe	Asn	Cys	Glu	Met	Lys	Trp	Lys	Gly	Lys	Asp	Leu	Phe	Asp
			35				40					45			
Leu	Val	Cys	Arg	Thr	Leu	Gly	Leu	Arg	Glu	Thr	Trp	Phe	Phe	Gly	Leu
	50					55					60				
Gln	Tyr	Thr	Ile	Lys	Asp	Thr	Val	Ala	Trp	Leu	Lys	Met	Asp	Lys	Lys
65					70					75					80
Val	Leu	Asp	His	Asp	Val	Ser	Lys	Glu	Glu	Pro	Val	Thr	Phe	His	Phe
				85					90					95	
Leu	Ala	Lys	Phe	Tyr	Pro	Glu	Asn	Ala	Glu	Glu	Glu	Leu	Val	Gln	Glu
			100					105					110		
Ile	Thr	Gln	His	Leu	Phe	Phe	Leu	Gln	Val	Lys	Lys	Gln	Ile	Leu	Asp
	115						120					125			
Glu	Lys	Ile	Tyr	Cys	Pro	Pro	Glu	Ala	Ser	Val	Leu	Leu	Ala	Ser	Tyr
	130					135					140				
Ala	Val	Gln	Ala	Lys	Tyr	Gly	Asp	Tyr	Asp	Pro	Ser	Val	His	Lys	Arg
145					150					155					160
Gly	Phe	Leu	Ala	Gln	Glu	Glu	Leu	Leu	Pro	Lys	Arg	Val	Ile	Asn	Leu
				165					170					175	
Tyr	Gln	Met	Thr	Pro	Glu	Met	Trp	Glu	Glu	Arg	Ile	Thr	Ala	Trp	Tyr
			180					185					190		
Ala	Glu	His	Arg	Gly	Arg	Ala	Arg	Asp	Glu	Ala	Glu	Met	Glu	Tyr	Leu
		195					200					205			
Lys	Ile	Ala	Gln	Asp	Leu	Glu	Met	Tyr	Gly	Val	Asn	Tyr	Phe	Ala	Ile
	210					215					220				
Arg	Asn	Lys	Lys	Gly	Thr	Glu	Leu	Leu	Leu	Gly	Val	Asp	Ala	Leu	Gly
225					230					235					240
Leu	His	Ile	Tyr	Asp	Pro	Glu	Asn	Arg	Leu	Thr	Pro	Lys	Ile	Ser	Phe
				245					250					255	
Pro	Trp	Lys	Asn	Glu	Ile	Arg	Asn	Ile	Ser	Tyr	Ser	Asp	Lys	Glu	Phe
			260					265					270		
Thr	Ile	Lys	Pro	Leu	Asp	Lys	Lys	Ile	Asp	Val	Phe	Lys	Phe	Asn	Ser
		275					280						285		

Ser Lys Leu Arg Val Asn Lys Leu Ile Leu Gln Leu Cys Ile Gly Asn
 290 295 300
 His Asp Leu Phe Met Arg Arg Arg Lys Ala Asp Ser Leu Glu Val Gln
 305 310 315 320
 Gln Met Lys Ala Gln Ala Arg Glu Glu Lys Ala Arg Lys Gln Met Lys
 325 330 335
 Glu Glu Ala Thr Met Ala Asn Glu Ala Leu Met Arg Ser Glu Glu Thr
 340 345 350
 Ala Asp Leu Leu Ala Glu Lys Ala Gln Ile Thr Glu Glu Glu Ala Lys
 355 360 365
 Leu Leu Ala Gln Lys Ala Ala Glu Ala Glu Gln Glu Met Gln Arg Ile
 370 375 380
 Lys Ala Thr Ala Ile Arg Thr Glu Glu Glu Lys Arg Leu Met Glu Gln
 385 390 395 400
 Lys Val Leu Glu Ala Glu Val Leu Ala Leu Lys Met Ala Glu Glu Ser
 405 410 415
 Glu Arg Arg Ala Lys Glu Ala Asp Gln Leu Lys Gln Asp Leu Gln Glu
 420 425 430
 Ala Arg Glu Ala Glu Arg Arg Ala Lys Gln Lys Leu Leu Glu Ile Ala
 435 440 445
 Thr Lys Pro Thr Tyr Pro Pro Met Asn Pro Ile Pro Ala Pro Leu Pro
 450 455 460
 Pro Asp Ile Pro Ser Phe Asn Leu Ile Gly Asp Ser Leu Ser Phe Asp
 465 470 475 480
 Phe Lys Asp Thr Asp Met Lys Arg Leu Ser Met Glu Ile Glu Lys Glu
 485 490 495
 Lys Val Glu Tyr Met Glu Lys Ser Lys His Leu Gln Glu Gln Leu Asn
 500 505 510
 Glu Leu Lys Thr Glu Ile Glu Ala Leu Lys Leu Lys Glu Arg Glu Thr
 515 520 525
 Ala Leu Asp Ile Leu His Asn Glu Asn Ser Asp Arg Gly Gly Ser Ser
 530 535 540
 Lys His Asn Thr Ile Lys Lys Leu Thr Leu Gln Ser Ala Lys Ser Arg
 545 550 555 560
 Val Ala Phe Phe Glu Glu Leu
 565

<210> 63
 <211> 134
 <212> PRT
 <213> Humanus

<400> 63

Met Arg Glu Arg Phe Asp Arg Phe Leu His Glu Lys Asn Cys Met Thr
1 5 10 15
Asp Leu Leu Ala Lys Leu Glu Ala Lys Thr Gly Val Asn Arg Ser Phe
20 25 30
Ile Ala Leu Gly Val Ile Gly Leu Val Ala Leu Tyr Leu Val Phe Gly
35 40 45
Tyr Gly Ala Ser Leu Leu Cys Asn Leu Ile Gly Phe Gly Tyr Pro Ala
50 55 60
Tyr Ile Ser Ile Lys Ala Ile Glu Ser Pro Asn Lys Glu Asp Asp Thr
65 70 75 80
Gln Trp Leu Thr Tyr Trp Val Val Tyr Gly Val Phe Ser Ile Ala Glu
85 90 95
Phe Phe Ser Asp Ile Phe Leu Ser Trp Phe Pro Phe Tyr Tyr Met Leu
100 105 110
Lys Gln Ile Tyr Leu Glu Pro Pro Cys Ala Arg Phe Cys Ser Thr Ser
115 120 125
Gly Arg Tyr Phe Gly Glu
130

<210> 64

<211> 1278

<212> PRT

<213> Humanus

<400> 64

Met Asp Leu Glu Gly Asp Arg Asn Gly Gly Ala Lys Lys Lys Asn Phe
1 5 10 15
Phe Lys Leu Asn Asn Lys Ser Glu Lys Asp Lys Lys Glu Lys Lys Pro
20 25 30
Thr Val Ser Val Phe Ser Met Phe Arg Tyr Ser Asn Trp Leu Asp Lys
35 40 45
Leu Tyr Met Val Val Gly Thr Leu Ala Ala Ile Ile His Gly Ala Gly
50 55 60
Leu Pro Leu Met Met Leu Val Phe Gly Glu Met Thr Asp Ile Phe Ala
65 70 75 80
Asn Ala Gly Asn Leu Glu Asp Leu Met Ser Asn Ile Thr Asn Arg Ser
85 90 95
Asp Ile Asn Asp Thr Gly Phe Phe Met Asn Leu Glu Glu Asp Met Thr
100 105 110
Arg Tyr Ala Tyr Tyr Tyr Ser Gly Ile Gly Ala Gly Val Leu Val Ala
115 120 125

Ala Tyr Ile Gln Val Ser Phe Trp Cys Leu Ala Ala Gly Arg Gln Ile
 130 135 140
 His Lys Ile Arg Lys Gln Phe Phe His Ala Ile Met Arg Gln Glu Ile
 145 150 155 160
 Gly Trp Phe Asp Val His Asp Val Gly Glu Leu Asn Thr Arg Leu Thr
 165 170 175
 Asp Asp Val Ser Lys Ile Asn Glu Val Ile Gly Asp Lys Ile Gly Met
 180 185 190
 Phe Phe Gln Ser Met Ala Thr Phe Phe Thr Gly Phe Ile Val Gly Phe
 195 200 205
 Thr Arg Gly Trp Lys Leu Thr Leu Val Ile Leu Ala Ile Ser Pro Val
 210 215 220
 Leu Gly Leu Ser Ala Ala Val Trp Ala Lys Ile Leu Ser Ser Phe Thr
 225 230 235 240
 Asp Lys Glu Leu Leu Ala Tyr Ala Lys Ala Gly Ala Val Ala Glu Glu
 245 250 255
 Val Leu Ala Ala Ile Arg Thr Val Ile Ala Phe Gly Gly Gln Lys Lys
 260 265 270
 Glu Leu Glu Arg Tyr Asn Lys Asn Leu Glu Glu Ala Lys Arg Ile Gly
 275 280 285
 Ile Lys Lys Ala Ile Thr Ala Asn Ile Ser Ile Gly Ala Ala Phe Leu
 290 295 300
 Leu Ile Tyr Ala Ser Tyr Ala Leu Ala Phe Trp Tyr Gly Thr Thr Leu
 305 310 315 320
 Val Leu Ser Gly Glu Tyr Ser Ile Gly Gln Val Leu Thr Val Phe Phe
 325 330 335
 Ser Val Leu Ile Gly Ala Phe Ser Val Gly Gln Ala Ser Pro Ser Ile
 340 345 350
 Glu Ala Phe Ala Asn Ala Arg Gly Ala Ala Tyr Glu Ile Phe Lys Ile
 355 360 365
 Ile Asp Asn Lys Pro Ser Ile Asp Ser Tyr Ser Lys Ser Gly His Lys
 370 375 380
 Pro Asp Asn Ile Lys Gly Asn Leu Glu Phe Arg Asn Val His Phe Ser
 385 390 395 400
 Tyr Pro Ser Arg Lys Glu Val Lys Ile Leu Lys Gly Leu Asn Leu Lys
 405 410 415
 Val Gln Ser Gly Gln Thr Val Ala Leu Val Gly Asn Ser Gly Cys Gly
 420 425 430
 Lys Ser Thr Thr Val Gln Leu Met Gln Arg Leu Tyr Asp Pro Thr Glu
 435 440 445
 Gly Met Val Ser Val Asp Gly Gln Asp Ile Arg Thr Ile Asn Val Arg

450					455					460					
Phe	Leu	Arg	Glu	Ile	Ile	Gly	Val	Val	Ser	Gln	Glu	Pro	Val	Leu	Phe
465					470					475					480
Ala	Thr	Thr	Ile	Ala	Glu	Asn	Ile	Arg	Tyr	Gly	Arg	Glu	Asn	Val	Thr
				485					490					495	
Met	Asp	Glu	Ile	Glu	Lys	Ala	Val	Lys	Glu	Ala	Asn	Ala	Tyr	Asp	Phe
			500					505					510		
Ile	Met	Lys	Leu	Pro	His	Lys	Phe	Asp	Thr	Leu	Val	Gly	Glu	Arg	Gly
		515					520					525			
Ala	Gln	Leu	Ser	Gly	Gly	Gln	Lys	Gln	Arg	Ile	Ala	Ile	Ala	Arg	Ala
						535					540				
Leu	Val	Arg	Asn	Pro	Lys	Ile	Leu	Leu	Leu	Asp	Glu	Ala	Thr	Ser	Ala
545						550					555				560
Leu	Asp	Thr	Glu	Ser	Glu	Ala	Val	Val	Gln	Val	Ala	Leu	Asp	Lys	Ala
				565					570					575	
Arg	Lys	Gly	Arg	Thr	Thr	Ile	Val	Ile	Ala	His	Arg	Leu	Ser	Thr	Val
				580				585					590		
Arg	Asn	Ala	Asp	Val	Ile	Ala	Gly	Phe	Asp	Asp	Gly	Val	Ile	Val	Glu
				595			600					605			
Lys	Gly	Asn	His	Asp	Glu	Leu	Met	Lys	Glu	Lys	Gly	Ile	Tyr	Phe	Lys
	610					615					620				
Leu	Val	Thr	Met	Gln	Thr	Ala	Gly	Asn	Glu	Val	Glu	Leu	Glu	Asn	Ala
625						630					635				640
Ala	Asp	Glu	Ser	Lys	Ser	Glu	Ile	Asp	Ala	Leu	Glu	Met	Ser	Ser	Asn
				645					650					655	
Asp	Ser	Arg	Ser	Ser	Leu	Ile	Arg	Lys	Arg	Ser	Thr	Arg	Arg	Ser	Val
				660				665					670		
Arg	Gly	Ser	Gln	Ala	Gln	Asp	Arg	Lys	Leu	Ser	Thr	Lys	Glu	Ala	Leu
				675				680					685		
Asp	Glu	Ser	Ile	Pro	Pro	Val	Ser	Phe	Trp	Arg	Ile	Met	Lys	Leu	Asn
				690			695				700				
Leu	Thr	Glu	Trp	Pro	Tyr	Phe	Val	Val	Gly	Val	Phe	Cys	Ala	Ile	Ile
705						710					715				720
Asn	Gly	Gly	Leu	Gln	Pro	Ala	Phe	Ala	Ile	Ile	Phe	Ser	Lys	Ile	Ile
				725					730					735	
Gly	Val	Phe	Thr	Arg	Ile	Asp	Asp	Pro	Glu	Thr	Lys	Arg	Gln	Asn	Ser
				740				745					750		
Asn	Leu	Phe	Ser	Leu	Leu	Phe	Leu	Ala	Leu	Gly	Ile	Ile	Ser	Phe	Ile
				755			760					765			
Thr	Phe	Phe	Leu	Gln	Gly	Phe	Thr	Phe	Gly	Lys	Ala	Gly	Glu	Ile	Leu
				770			775								

Thr Lys Arg Leu Arg Tyr Met Val Phe Arg Ser Met Leu Arg Gln Asp
 785 790 795 800
 Val Ser Trp Phe Asp Asp Pro Lys Asn Thr Thr Gly Ala Leu Thr Thr
 805 810 815
 Arg Leu Ala Asn Asp Ala Ala Gln Val Lys Gly Ala Ile Gly Ser Arg
 820 825 830
 Leu Ala Val Ile Thr Gln Asn Ile Ala Asn Leu Gly Thr Gly Ile Ile
 835 840 845
 Ile Ser Phe Ile Tyr Gly Trp Gln Leu Thr Leu Leu Leu Ala Ile
 850 855 860
 Val Pro Ile Ile Ala Ile Ala Gly Val Val Glu Met Lys Met Leu Ser
 865 870 875 880
 Gly Gln Ala Leu Lys Asp Lys Lys Glu Leu Glu Gly Ala Gly Lys Ile
 885 890 895
 Ala Thr Glu Ala Ile Glu Asn Phe Arg Thr Val Val Ser Leu Thr Gln
 900 905 910
 Glu Gln Lys Phe Glu His Met Tyr Ala Gln Ser Leu Gln Val Pro Tyr
 915 920 925
 Arg Asn Ser Leu Arg Lys Ala His Ile Phe Gly Ile Thr Phe Ser Phe
 930 935 940
 Thr Gln Ala Met Met Tyr Phe Ser Tyr Ala Gly Cys Phe Arg Phe Gly
 945 950 955 960
 Ala Tyr Leu Val Ala His Lys Leu Met Ser Phe Glu Asp Val Leu Leu
 965 970 975
 Val Phe Ser Ala Val Val Phe Gly Ala Met Ala Val Gly Gln Val Ser
 980 985 990
 Ser Phe Ala Pro Asp Tyr Ala Lys Ala Lys Ile Ser Ala Ala His Ile
 995 1000 1005
 Ile Met Ile Ile Glu Lys Thr Pro Leu Ile Asp Ser Tyr Ser Thr Glu
 1010 1015 1020
 Gly Leu Met Pro Asn Thr Leu Glu Gly Asn Val Thr Phe Gly Glu Val
 1025 1030 1035 1040
 Val Phe Asn Tyr Pro Thr Arg Pro Asp Ile Pro Val Leu Gln Gly Leu
 1045 1050 1055
 Ser Leu Glu Val Lys Lys Gly Gln Thr Leu Ala Leu Val Gly Ser Ser
 1060 1065 1070
 Gly Cys Gly Lys Ser Thr Val Val Gln Leu Leu Glu Arg Phe Tyr Asp
 1075 1080 1085
 Pro Leu Ala Gly Lys Val Leu Leu Asp Gly Lys Glu Ile Lys Arg Leu
 1090 1095 1100

Asn Val Gln Trp Leu Arg Ala His Leu Gly Ile Val Ser Gln Glu Pro
 1105 1110 1115 1120
 Ile Leu Phe Asp Cys Ser Ile Ala Glu Asn Ile Ala Tyr Gly Asp Asn
 1125 1130 1135
 Ser Arg Val Val Ser Gln Glu Glu Ile Val Arg Ala Ala Lys Glu Ala
 1140 1145 1150
 Asn Ile His Ala Phe Ile Glu Ser Leu Pro Asn Lys Tyr Ser Thr Lys
 1155 1160 1165
 Val Gly Asp Lys Gly Thr Gln Leu Ser Gly Gly Gln Lys Gln Arg Ile
 1170 1175 1180
 Ala Ile Ala Arg Ala Leu Val Arg Gln Pro His Ile Leu Leu Leu Asp
 1185 1190 1195 1200
 Glu Ala Thr Ser Ala Leu Asp Thr Glu Ser Glu Lys Val Val Gln Glu
 1205 1210 1215
 Ala Leu Asp Lys Ala Arg Glu Gly Arg Thr Cys Ile Val Ile Ala His
 1220 1225 1230
 Arg Leu Ser Thr Ile Gln Asn Ala Asp Leu Ile Val Val Phe Gln Asn
 1235 1240 1245
 Gly Arg Val Lys Glu His Gly Thr His Gln Gln Leu Leu Ala Gln Lys
 1250 1255 1260
 Gly Ile Tyr Phe Ser Met Val Ser Val Gln Ala Gly Thr Ile
 1265 1270 1275

<210> 65
 <211> 579
 <212> PRT
 <213> Humanus

<400> 65

Met Asp Leu Glu Gly Asp Arg Asn Gly Gly Ala Lys Lys Lys Asn Phe
 1 5 10 15
 Phe Lys Leu Asn Asn Lys Ser Glu Lys Asp Lys Lys Glu Lys Lys Pro
 20 25 30
 Thr Val Ser Val Phe Ser Met Phe Arg Tyr Ser Asn Trp Leu Asp Lys
 35 40 45
 Leu Tyr Met Val Val Gly Thr Leu Ala Ala Ile Ile His Gly Ala Gly
 50 55 60
 Leu Pro Leu Met Met Leu Val Phe Gly Glu Met Thr Asp Ile Phe Ala
 65 70 75 80
 Asn Ala Gly Asn Leu Glu Asp Leu Met Ser Asn Ile Thr Asn Arg Ser
 85 90 95
 Asp Ile Asn Asp Thr Gly Phe Phe Met Asn Leu Glu Glu Asp Met Thr
 100 105 110

Arg Tyr Ala Tyr Tyr Tyr Ser Gly Ile Gly Ala Gly Val Leu Val Ala
 115 120 125
 Ala Tyr Ile Gln Val Ser Phe Trp Cys Leu Ala Ala Gly Arg Gln Ile
 130 135 140
 His Lys Ile Arg Lys Gln Phe Phe His Ala Ile Met Arg Gln Glu Ile
 145 150 155 160
 Gly Trp Phe Asp Val His Asp Val Gly Glu Leu Asn Thr Arg Leu Thr
 165 170 175
 Asp Asp Val Ser Lys Ile Asn Glu Gly Ile Gly Asp Lys Ile Gly Met
 180 185 190
 Phe Phe Gln Ser Met Ala Thr Phe Phe Thr Gly Phe Ile Val Gly Phe
 195 200 205
 Thr Arg Gly Trp Lys Leu Thr Leu Val Ile Leu Ala Ile Ser Pro Val
 210 215 220
 Leu Gly Leu Ser Ala Ala Val Trp Ala Lys Ile Leu Ser Ser Phe Thr
 225 230 235 240
 Asp Lys Glu Leu Leu Ala Tyr Ala Lys Ala Gly Ala Val Ala Glu Glu
 245 250 255
 Val Leu Ala Ala Ile Arg Thr Val Ile Ala Phe Gly Gly Gln Lys Lys
 260 265 270
 Glu Leu Glu Arg Tyr Asn Lys Asn Leu Glu Glu Ala Lys Arg Ile Gly
 275 280 285
 Ile Lys Lys Ala Ile Thr Ala Asn Ile Ser Ile Gly Ala Ala Phe Leu
 290 295 300
 Leu Ile Tyr Ala Ser Tyr Ala Leu Ala Phe Trp Tyr Gly Thr Thr Leu
 305 310 315 320
 Val Leu Ser Gly Glu Tyr Ser Ile Gly Gln Val Leu Thr Val Phe Phe
 325 330 335
 Ser Val Leu Ile Gly Ala Phe Ser Val Gly Gln Ala Ser Pro Ser Ile
 340 345 350
 Glu Ala Phe Ala Asn Ala Arg Gly Ala Ala Tyr Glu Ile Phe Lys Ile
 355 360 365
 Ile Asp Asn Lys Pro Ser Ile Asp Ser Tyr Ser Lys Ser Gly His Lys
 370 375 380
 Pro Asp Asn Ile Lys Gly Asn Leu Glu Phe Arg Asn Val His Phe Ser
 385 390 395 400
 Tyr Pro Ser Arg Lys Glu Val Lys Ile Leu Lys Gly Leu Asn Leu Lys
 405 410 415
 Val Gln Ser Gly Gln Thr Val Ala Leu Val Gly Asn Ser Gly Cys Gly
 420 425 430

Lys Ser Thr Thr Val Gln Leu Met Gln Arg Leu Tyr Asp Pro Thr Glu
 435 440 445
 Gly Met Val Ser Val Asp Gly Gln Asp Ile Arg Thr Ile Asn Val Arg
 450 455 460
 Phe Leu Arg Glu Ile Ile Gly Val Val Ser_Gln Glu Pro Val Leu Phe
 465 470 475 480
 Ala Thr Thr Ile Ala Glu Asn Ile Arg Tyr Gly Arg Glu Asn Val Thr
 485 490 495
 Met Asp Glu Ile Glu Lys Ala Val Lys Glu Ala Asn Ala Tyr Asp Phe
 500 505 510
 Ile Met Lys Leu Pro His Lys Phe Asp Thr Leu Val Gly Glu Arg Gly
 515 520 525
 Ala Gln Leu Ser Gly Gly Gln Lys Gln Arg Ile Ala Ile Ala Arg Ala
 530 535 540
 Leu Val Arg Asn Pro Lys Ile Leu Leu Leu Asp Glu Ala Thr Ser Ala
 545 550 555 560
 Leu Asp Thr Glu Ser Glu Ala Glu Val Gln Ala Ala Leu Asp Lys Val
 565 570 575
 Ser Arg Leu

<210> 66
 <211> 218
 <212> PRT
 <213> Humanus

<400> 66
 Met Ser Arg Ser Lys Arg Asp Asn Asn Phe Tyr Ser Val Glu Ile Gly
 1 5 10 15
 Asp Ser Thr Phe Thr Val Leu Lys Arg Tyr Gln Asn Leu Lys Pro Ile
 20 25 30
 Gly Ser Gly Ala Gln Gly Ile Val Cys Ala Ala Tyr Asp Ala Ile Leu
 35 40 45
 Glu Arg Asn Val Ala Ile Lys Lys Leu Ser Arg Pro Phe Gln Asn Gln
 50 55 60
 Thr His Ala Lys Arg Ala Tyr Arg Glu Leu Val Leu Met Lys Cys Val
 65 70 75 80
 Asn His Lys Asn Ile Ile Gly Leu Leu Asn Val Phe Thr Pro Gln Lys
 85 90 95
 Ser Leu Glu Glu Phe Gln Asp Val Tyr Ile Val Met Glu Leu Met Asp
 100 105 110
 Ala Asn Leu Cys Gln Val Ile Gln Met Glu Leu Asp His Glu Arg Met
 115 120 125

Ser Tyr Leu Leu Tyr Gln Met Leu Cys Gly Ile Lys His Leu His Ser
 130 135 140
 Ala Gly Ile Ile His Arg Asp Leu Lys Pro Ser Asn Ile Val Val Lys
 145 150 155 160
 Ser Asp Cys Thr Leu Lys Ile Leu Asp Phe Gly Leu Ala Arg Thr Ala
 165 170 175
 Gly Thr Ser Phe Met Met Thr Pro Tyr Val Val Thr Arg Tyr Tyr Arg
 180 185 190
 Ala Pro Glu Val Ile Leu Gly Met Gly Tyr Lys Glu Asn Gly Gly Arg
 195 200 205
 Met Gly Lys Gly Ile Phe Thr Arg Leu Gln
 210 215

<210> 67
 <211> 307
 <212> PRT
 <213> Humanus

<400> 67
 Met Ser Arg Ser Lys Arg Asp Asn Asn Phe Tyr Ser Val Glu Ile Gly
 1 5 10 15
 Asp Ser Thr Phe Thr Val Leu Lys Arg Tyr Gln Asn Leu Lys Pro Ile
 20 25 30
 Gly Ser Gly Ala Gln Gly Ile Val Cys Ala Ala Tyr Asp Ala Ile Leu
 35 40 45
 Glu Arg Asn Val Ala Ile Lys Lys Leu Ser Arg Pro Phe Gln Asn Gln
 50 55 60
 Thr His Ala Lys Arg Ala Tyr Arg Glu Leu Val Leu Met Lys Cys Val
 65 70 75 80
 Asn His Lys Asn Ile Ile Gly Leu Leu Asn Val Phe Thr Pro Gln Lys
 85 90 95
 Ser Leu Glu Glu Phe Gln Asp Val Tyr Ile Val Met Glu Leu Met Asp
 100 105 110
 Ala Asn Leu Cys Gln Val Ile Gln Met Glu Leu Asp His Glu Arg Met
 115 120 125
 Ser Tyr Leu Leu Tyr Gln Met Leu Cys Gly Ile Lys His Leu His Ser
 130 135 140
 Ala Gly Ile Ile His Arg Asp Leu Lys Pro Ser Asn Ile Val Val Lys
 145 150 155 160
 Ser Asp Cys Thr Leu Lys Ile Leu Asp Phe Gly Leu Ala Arg Thr Ala
 165 170 175
 Gly Thr Ser Phe Met Met Thr Pro Tyr Val Val Thr Arg Tyr Tyr Arg

Ala Gly Ile Ile His Arg Asp Leu Lys Pro Ser Asn Ile Val Val Lys
 145 150 155 160
 Ser Asp Cys Thr Leu Lys Ile Leu Asp Phe Gly Leu Ala Arg Thr Ala
 165 170 175
 Gly Thr Ser Phe Met Met Thr Pro Tyr Val Val Thr Arg Tyr Tyr Arg
 180 185 190
 Ala Pro Glu Val Ile Leu Gly Met Gly Tyr Lys Glu Asn Val Asp Leu
 195 200 205
 Trp Ser Val Gly Cys Ile Met Gly Glu Met Val Cys His Lys Ile Leu
 210 215 220
 Phe Pro Gly Arg Asp Tyr Ile Asp Gln Trp Asn Lys Val Ile Glu Gln
 225 230 235 240
 Leu Gly Thr Pro Cys Pro Glu Phe Met Lys Lys Leu Gln Pro Thr Val
 245 250 255
 Arg Thr Tyr Val Glu Asn Arg Pro Lys Tyr Ala Gly Tyr Ser Phe Glu
 260 265 270
 Lys Leu Phe Pro Asp Val Leu Phe Pro Ala Asp Ser Glu His Asn Lys
 275 280 285
 Leu Lys Ala Ser Gln Ala Arg Asp Leu Leu Ser Lys Met Leu Val Ile
 290 295 300
 Asp Ala Ser Lys Arg Ile Ser Val Asp Glu Ala Leu Gln His Pro Tyr
 305 310 315 320
 Ile Asn Val Trp Tyr Asp Pro Ser Glu Ala Glu Ala Arg Ser Cys Lys
 325 330 335
 Leu Phe Ser

1 MVRSGNKAADVLCMDVGF TMSNSIPGIESPF EQAKKVI TMFVQRQVFAEN 50
|||||
1 MVRSGNKAADVLCMDVGF TMSNSIPGIESPF EQAKKVI TMFVQRQVFAEN 50

51 KDEIALVLFGT DGT DNPLSGDQYQNITVHRHMLP DFDLLEDIESKIQP 100
|||||
51 KDEIALVLFGT DGT DNPLSGDQYQNITVHRHMLP DFDLLEDIESKIQP 100

101 GSQQADFLDALIVSMDVIQHETIGKKFEKRHIEI FTDLSSRFSKSQLDII 150
|||||
101 GSQQADFLDALIVSMDVIQHETIGKKFEKRHIEI FTDLSSRFSKSQLDII 150

151 IHSLKKCDISLQFFLPFSLGKEDGSGDRGDPFR LGHGHPSPFLKGITEQ 200
|||||
151 IHSLKKCDISLQFFLPFSLGKEDGSGDRGDPFR LGHGHPSPFLKGITEQ 200

201 QKEGLEIVKMVMISLEGEDGLDEIYSFSESLRKL CVFKKIERHSIHWPCR 250
|||||
201 QKEGLEIVKMVMISLEGEDGLDEIYSFSESLRKL CVFKKIERHSIHWPCR 250

Fig. 1

```

251 LTIGSNLSIRIAAYKSILQERVKKTWTVVDAKTLKKEDIQKETVYCLNDD 300
   |||||||
251 LTIGSNLSIRIAAYKSILQERVKKTWTVVDAKTLKKEDIQKETVYCLNDD 300

301 DETEVLKEDIQGFYGSDIVPFSKVDEEQMKYSEKGCFSVLGCKSSQ 350
   |||||||
301 DETEVLKEDIQGFYGSDIVPFSKVDEEQMKYSEKGCFSVLGCKSSQ 350

351 VQRRFFMGNQVLKVFAARDDEAAVALSSLIHALDDLDMVAVIRYAYDKR 400
   |||||||
351 VQRRFFMGNQVLKVFAARDDEAAVALSSLIHALDDLDMVAVIRYAYDKR 400

401 ANPOVGVAFFPHIKHNYECLVYVQLPFMEDLRQYMFSSLKNSSKKYAPTEAQ 450
   |||||||
401 ANPOVGVAFFPHIKHNYECLVYVQLPFMEDLRQYMFSSLKNSSKKYAPTEAQ 450

451 INAVDALIDMSLAKKDEKTDLTLEDLFPTTKIPNPRFQRLFQ 492
   |||||||
451 INAVDALIDMSLAKKDEKTDLTLEDLFPTTKIPNPRFQRLFQ 492

```

Fig. 1 (Cont.)

[illegible]

Fig. 2.

```

251 LTIGSNLSIRIAAYKSILQERVKKTWTVVDAKTLKKEDIQKETVYCLNDD 300
   |||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||
251 LTIGSNLSIRIAAYKSILQERVKKTWTVVDAKTLKKEDIQKETVYCLNDD 300
   . . . . .
301 DETE..... 304
      ||||
301 DETEVLKEDIQGFYGSDIVPFSKVDDEEQMKYSEKCFSVLGFCKSSQ 350
   . . . . . LNPPAEVTTKSQIPLSKIKTLFPLIEAKKKDQVTA 339
      |||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||
501 PREPLPPIQQHWNMLNPPAEVTTKSQIPLSKIKTLFPLIEAKKKDQVTA 550
   . . . . .
340 QEIFQDNHEDGPTAKKLLKTEQGGAHFSVSSLAEGSVTSVGSVNPENFRV 389
      |||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||
551 QEIFQDNHEDGPTAKKLLKTEQGGAHFSVSSLAEGSVTSVGSVNPENFRV 600
   . . . . .
390 LVKQKKASFEESNQLINHIEQFLDTNETPYFMKSIDCIRAFREEAIKFS 439
      |||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||
601 LVKQKKASFEESNQLINHIEQFLDTNETPYFMKSIDCIRAFREEAIKFS 650

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Fig. 2 (Cont.)

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Fig. 2 (Cont.)

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2 GCGCSSHPEDDWMENIDVCENCHYPIVPLDGKGTLLIRNGSEVRDPLVTY 51
  |||||
1 GCGCSSHPEDDWMENIDVCENCHYPIVPLDGKGTLLIRNGSEVRDPLVTY 50

52 EGSNPPASPLQDNLVIALHSYEPSHDGDLGFEKGEQLRILEQSGEWWKAQ 101
  |||||
51 EGSNPPASPLQDNLVIALHSYEPSHDGDLGFEKGEQLRILEQSGEWWKAQ 100

1102 SLTTGQEGFIPFNFVAKANSLEPEPWFFKNLSRKDAERQLLAPGNTHGSF 151
  |||||
1101 SLTTGQEGFIPFNFVAKANSLEPEPWFFKNLSRKDAERQLLAPGNTHGSF 150

1152 LIRESETAGSFSLSVRDFDQNGEVVKHYKIRNLNDNGGFYISPRITFPG 201
  |||||
1151 LIRESETAGSFSLSVRDFDQNGEVVKHYKIRNLNDNGGFYISPRITFPG 200

202 LHELVRHYTNASDGLCTRLSRPCQTQKPQKPWWEDEWEVPRETLKLVERL 251
  |||||
201 LHELVRHYTNASDGLCTRLSRPCQTQKPQKPWWEDEWEVPRETLKLVERL 250

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252 GAGQFGEVWMGYNGHTKVAVKSLKQGSMSPD AFLAEANL MKQLQHQR LV 301
 |||||
 251 GAGQFGEVWMGYNGHTKVAVKSLKQGSMSPD AFLAEANL MKQLQHQR LV 300
 |||||
 302 RLYAVVTQEPIYIITEYMENGSLVDFLKTTPSGIKLTINKLLDMAAQIAEG 351
 |||||
 301 RLYAVVTQEPIYIITEYMENGSLVDFLKTTPSGIKLTINKLLDMAAQIAEG 350
 |||||
 352 MAFIEERNYIHRDLRAANILVSDTL SCKIADFG LARLIEDIHHQVR 397
 ||||| : |
 351 MAFIEERNYIHRDLRAANILVSDTL SCKIADFG LARLIEDNEY TAR 396

Fig. 3 (Cont.)

5552 LEDFFTTATEGYQPQP 567
 |||||
 493 LEDFFTTATEGYQPQP 508

Fig. 4 (Cont.)

2 GCGSSHPEDDWMENIDVCENCHYPIVPLDGKGTLLIRNGSEVRDPLVTY 51

1 GCGCSSHPEDDWMENIDVCENCHYPIVPLDGKGTLLIRNGSEVRDPLVTY 50

52 EGSNPPASPLQGDPRQQLKDKACGSLAVGFHLSPTYFLPGLAFLVPHPV 101

51 EGSNPPASPLQ.....61

102 TPGELPIPAFESLTPLVFTDNLVIALHSYEPSHDGDLGFEKGEQLRILEQ 151

62DNLVIALHSYEPSHGDGLGFEKGEQLRILEQ 92

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152 SGEWWKAQSLTTGQEGFIPFNEVAKANSLEPEPWFFKNLSRKDAERQLLA 201
      |||||

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93 SGEWWKAQSLTTGOEGFIPFNFAKANSLPEPEWFFKNLSRKDAERQLLA 142

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202 PGNTHGSEFLIRESESTAGSFSLSVRDFDQNGEVVKHYKIRNLDNNGGFYI 251
      |||||

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143 PGNTHGSFLIRESESTAGSFSLSVRDFDQNGEVVKHYKIRNLNNGFYI 192

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252 SPRIFFGLHELVRHYTNASDGLCTRLSRPCQTQKPQPWDEWEVPRE 301
      |||||

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193 SPRITFGLHELVRHYTNASDGLCTRLSRPCQTQKPQKPFWEDEWEVPRE 242

Fig. 4

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1 MRIAVICFLLGITCAIPVKQADSGSSEEKQLYNKYPD VATWLNPDPSQ 50
  |||||
1 MRIAVICFLLGITCAIPVKQADSGSSEEKQLYNKYPD VATWLNPDPSQ 50

51 QONLLAPQNAVSS EETNDFKQETLPSKS NESHDMDDMDEDDDDHVD SQ 100
  |||||
51 QONLLAPQNAVSS EETNDFKQETLPSKS NESHDMDDMDEDDDDHVD SQ 100

101 DSIDSNDSDDVDDTDDSHQSD ESHHSD ESD ELVTDFFTDLPATEVFTPVV 150
  |||||
101 DSIDSNDSDDVDDTDDSHQSD ESHHSD ESD ELVTDFFTDLPATEVFTPVV 150

      . . .
151 PTVD TYDGRGDSV VYGLRSKSKKFRRPDIQVNPLTD 186
  |||||
151 PTVD TYDGRGDSV VYGLRSKSKKFRRPDIQYPDATD 186

```

Fig. 5

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62  AEAIPCTLAVSNPHTDAWKSHGLVEVASYCEESRGNNQWVPYISLQER 109
    | : | | . | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
114 ARDLHC.LLVTPHTDAWKSHGLVEVASYCEESRGNNQWVPYISLQER 160

```

Fig. 6

```

1 MRARPQVCEALLFALALQTVGCYGIKWIALSKTPSALALNQTQHCKQLEG 50
  |||||
1 MRARPQVCEALLFALALQTVGCYGIKWIALSKTPSALALNQTQHCKQLEG 50

51 LVSAQVQLCRSNLELMHTVVHAAREVMKACRRAFADMRWNCSSIELAPNY 100
  |||||
51 LVSAQVQLCRSNLELMHTVVHAAREVMKACRRAFADMRWNCSSIELAPNY 100

101 LLDLERGTRESAFVYALSAAAISHAIARACTSGDLPGCSCGPVPEPPGP 150
  |||||
101 LLDLERGTRESAFVYALSAAATISHAIARACTSGDLPGCSCGPVPEPPGP 150

151 GNRWGRCADNLSYGLLMGAKFSDAPMKVKKGTGSQANKLMRLHNSEVGRQA 200
  |||||
151 GNRWGRCADNLSYGLLMGAKFSDAPMKVKKGTGSQANKLMRLHNSEVGRQA 200

201 LRASLEMKCKCHGVSGSCSIRTCWKGLQELQDVAADLKTRYLSATKVVHR 250
  |||||
201 LRASLEMKCKCHGVSGSCSIRTCWKGLQELQDVAADLKTRYLSATKVVHR 250

```

Fig. 7

251 PMGTRKHLVPKDLDIRPVKDSSELVYLQSSPDFCMKNEKVGSHGTQDRQCN 300
|||||
251 PMGTRKHLVPKDLDIRPVKDWELVYLQSSPDFCMKNEKVGSHGTQDRQCN 300
301 KTSNGSDSDLM.....CCYVTCRRCERTVER 327
|||||
301 KTSNGSDSDLMCCGRGYNPYTDRVVERCHCKYHWCCYVTCRRCERTVER 350
328 YVCK 331
|||
351 YVCK 354

Fig. 7 (Cont.)

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1 MRARPQVCEALLFALALQTGVCYGIKWLALSKTPSALALNQTQHCKQLEG 50
  |||||
1 MRARPQVCEALLFALALQTGVCYGIKWLALSKTPSALALNQTQHCKQLEG 50

51 LVSAQVQLCRSNLELMHTVVHAAREVMKACRRAFADMRWNCSSIELAPNY 100
  |||||
51 LVSAQVQLCRSNLELMHTVVHAAREVMKACRRAFADMRWNCSSIELAPNY 100

101 LLDLERGTRESAFVYA..... 116
    |||||

101 LLDLERGTRESAFVYALSAAATISHAIARACTSGDLPGSCGVPGEPPGP 150

117 .....AADLKTRYLSATKVVR 133
    |||||

201 LRASLEMKCKCHGVSGCSIRTCWKGLQELQDVAADLKTRYLSATKVVR 250

134 PMGTRKHLVPKDLDIRPVKDSSELVYLQSSPDFCMKNEKVGSHGTQDRQCN 183
  |||||
251 PMGTRKHLVPKDLDIRPVKDWELVYLQSSPDFCMKNEKVGSHGTQDRQCN 300

```

Fig. 8

184 KTSNGSDSCDLMCCGRGYNPYTDRVVERCHCKYHWCCYVTCRRCERTVER 233
|||||
301 KTSNGSDSCDLMCCGRGYNPYTDRVVERCHCKYHWCCYVTCRRCERTVER 350

234 YVCK 237

||||

351 YVCK 354

Fig. 8(Cont.)

11 MSPFLRIGLSNFDCGSCQSCQGEAVNPYCAVLVKEYVESENGQMYIQKKP 50

1 MSPFLRIGLSNFDGSCQSCQGEAVNPYCAVLVKEYVESENGQMYIQKKP 50

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51 TMYPPWDSFDAHINKGRVMQIIKVGKNVDLISSETTVELYSLAERCKNN 100

51 TMYPPWDSTFDAHINKGRVMQIIKVGKNVDLSETTIVELYSLAERCCKNN 100

• • • • •

GKTEIWLELKPQGRMLMNARYFLEMSDTRKDMNEFEETEGEFAHQAARGAII

150

GKTEIWLELKPQGRMLMNAFYFLEMSDINDMNEELEGTATMQNCAI

.....

QAKVHHVKCHEFTATFFFFQIFCSVCHEE VWGTENNQSIGQCKQZCNC.....

51 ♂ KKKKKKQHEETAETEPDPTFECVCHFEFWGINKOGYOCROCNAATHKK 200

QAKVHHVACHEEIATIEFFQITCPCHEI VNOTAKQCFZCOKX

201 CIDKVI AKCTGSAINSBETMFHKERB FKI DMPHREKVYNYKSPTECEHC GT 250

01234567891011121314151617181920212223242526272829303132333435363738394041424344454647484950515253545556575859606162636465666768697071727374757677787980818283848586878889909192939495969798991001011021031041051061071081091101111121131141151161171181191201211221231241251261271281291301311321331341351361371381391401411421431441451461471481491501511521531541551561571581591601611621631641651661671681691701711721731741751761771781791801811821831841851861871881891901911921931941951961971981992002012022032042052062072082092102112122132142152162172182192202212222232242252262272282292302312322332342352362372382392402412422432442452462472482492502512522532542552562572582592602612622632642652662672682692702712722732742752762772782792802812822832842852862872882892902912922932942952962972982993003013023033043053063073083093103113123133143153163173183193203213223233243253263273283293303313323333343353363373383393403413423433443453463473483493503513523533543553563573583593603613623633643653663673683693703713723733743753763773783793803813823833843853863873883893903913923933943953963973983994004014024034044054064074084094104114124134144154164174184194204214224234244254264274284294304314324334344354364374384394404414424434444454464474484494504514524534544554564574584594604614624634644654664674684694704714724734744754764774784794804814824834844854864874884894904914924934944954964974984995005015025035045055065075085095105115125135145155165175185195205215225235245255265275285295305315325335345355365375385395405415425435445455465475485495505515525535545555565575585595605615625635645655665675685695705715725735745755765775785795805815825835845855865875885895905915925935945955965975985996006016026036046056066076086096106116126136146156166176186196206216226236246256266276286296306316326336346356366376386396406416426436446456466476486496506516526536546556566576586596606616626636646656666676686696706716726736746756766776786796806816826836846856866876886896906916926936946956966976986997007017027037047057067077087097107117127137147157167177187197207217227237247257267277287297307317327337347357367377387397407417427437447457467477487497507517527537547557567577587597607617627637647657667677687697707717727737747757767777787797807817827837847857867877887897907917927937947957967977987998008018028038048058068078088098108118128138148158168178188198208218228238248258268278288298308318328338348358368378388398408418428438448458468478488498508518528538548558568578588598608618628638648658668678688698708718728738748758768778788798808818828838848858868878888898908918928938948958968978988999009019029039049059069079089099109119129139149159169179189199209219229239249259269279289299309319329339349359369379389399409419429439449459469479489499509519529539549559569579589599609619629639649659669679689699709719729739749759769779789799809819829839849859869879889899909919929939949959969979989991000100110021003100410051006100710081009101010111012101310141015101610171018101910201021102210231024102510261027102810291030103110321033103410351036103710381039104010411042104310441045104610471048104910501051105210531054105510561057105810591060106110621063106410651066106710681069107010711072107310741075107610771078107910801081108210831084108510861087108810891090109110921093109410951096109710981099110011011102110311041105110611071108110911101111111211131114111511161117111811191120112111221123112411251126112711281129113011311132113311341135113611371138113911401141114211431144114511461147114811491150115111521153115411551156115711581159116011611162116311641165116611671168116911701171117211731174117511761177117811791180118111821183118411851186118711881189119011911192119311941195119611971198119912001201120212031204120512061207120812091210121112121213121412151216121712181219122012211222122312241225122612271228122912301231123212331234123512361237123812391240124112421243124412451246124712481249125012511252125312541255125612571258125912601261126212631264126512661267126812691270127112721273127412751276127712781279128012811282128312841285128612871288128912901291129212931294129512961297129812991300

201 CTDKVTAKCTGSAINSRETMFHKERFKIDMPHRFKVYNYKSPTECEHCGT 250

• • • • •

251 LLWGLAROGLKCDACGMNVHRCQTKVANLCGINQKLM AEALAM IESTQQ 300

251 LLWGLARQGLKCDACGMNVHRCQTKVANLCGINQKLMAEALAMIESTQQ 300

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301 ARCLRDTEQIFREGPVEIGLPCSIKNEARPPCLPTPGKREPQGISWESPL 350
|||||
301 ARCLRDTEQIFREGPVEIGLPCSIKNEARLPCLPTPGKREPQGISWESPL 350
351 DEVDKMCHLPEPELNKERPSLQIKLKIEDFILHKMLGKGSGFKVFLAEFK 400
|||||
351 DEVDKMCHLPEPELNKERPSLQIKLKIEDFILHKMLGKGSGFKVFLAEFK 400
401 KTNQFFAIKALKKDVVLMDDDDVECTMVEKRVLSLAWEHFPLTHMECTFQT 450
|||||
401 KTNQFFAIKALKKDVVLMDDDDVECTMVEKRVLSLAWEHFPLTHMECTFQT 450
451 KENLFFVMEYLNCGDLMYHIQSCHKFDLSRATFYAAEIIILGLQFLHSGKI 500
|||||
451 KENLFFVMEYLNCGDLMYHIQSCHKFDLSRATFYAAEIIILGLQFLHSGKI 500
501 VYRDLKLDNILLDKDGHIKIADEFGMCKENMLGDAKTNTFCGTPDYIAPEI 550
|||||
501 VYRDLKLDNILLDKDGHIKIADEFGMCKENMLGDAKTNTFCGTPDYIAPEI 550

Fig. 9(Cont.)

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551 LLGQKYNHSDVWWSFGVLLYEMLIQSPFHGQDEEEELFHSIRMDNPFYPR 600
|||||
551 LLGQKYNHSDVWWSFGVLLYEMLIQSPFHGQDEEEELFHSIRMDNPFYPR 600

601 WLEKEAKDLLVKV 613
|||||
601 WLEKEAKDLLVKL 613

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Fig. 9(Cont.)

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1 MPITRMRPWLEMQINSNQIPGLIWINKKEEMIFQIPWKHAAKHGWDINK 50
  |||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| : ||||| ||||| |||||
1 MPITWMRPWLEMQINSNQIPGLIWINKKEEMILEIPWKHAAKHGWDINK 50

51 DACLFRSWAHTGRYKAGEKEPDPKTWKANFRCAMNSLPDIEEVKDQSRN 100
  ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
51 DACLFRSWAHTGRYKAGEKEPDPKTWKANFRCAMNSLPDIEEVKDQSRN 100

101 KGSSAVRVYRMLPPLTKNQKSKSSRDAKSKAKRKSCGDSSTPDTFSD 150
  ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
101 KGSSAVRVYRMLPPLTKNQKSKSSRDAKSKAKRKSCGDSSTPDTFSD 150

151 GLSSSTLPDDHSSYTPGYMQDLEVEQALTPALSPCAVSSSTLPDWHIPVE 200
  ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
151 GLSSSTLPDDHSSYTPGYMQDLEVEQALTPALSPCAVSSSTLPDWHIPVE 200

201 VVPDSTSDLYNFQVSPMPSTSEATTDEDEEGKLPEIMKLLSEQSEWQPTN 250
  ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
201 VVPDSTSDLYNFQVSPMPSTSEATTDEDEEGKLPEIMKLLSEQSEWQPTN 250

251 VDGKGYLLNEPGVQPTSVYGDFSCKEEPEIDSPGG 285
  ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
251 VDGKGYLLNEPGVQPTSVYGDFSCKEEPEIDSPGG 285

```

Fig. 10

1 MWISWKCIT.FEWAVT.VTATT.CTARPSPTT.PFOAOPWGAPVEVESFLVHPGDL 50

1 MWSWKCIJ.FWAVI.VTATLCTARPSPTLPEOAQPGAPVEVESFLVHPGDL 50

51 LOLRCRLRDDVOSINWLRDGVQLAESNRTRITGEEVEVQDSVPADSLYA 100

551 LQLRCRLRDDVQ\$INWLRDGVQLAESNRTRITGEEVEVQDSVPAD\$GLYA 100

1101 CVTSSPSGSDTTYFSVNVSDALPSSSEDDDDDDSSSEKEETDNTKPNRMP 150

[illegible]

1101 CVTSSPGSDTTYFSVNSDALPSEDDDDDDSSSEKETDNTKPNRMP 150

151 VAPYWTSPKMEKKLHAVPAAKTVKFCPSGGTPNPTLRWLKNGKEFKPD 200

[illegible]

151 VAPYWTSP EKMEKKLHAVPAAKTVFKPCSSGTPNPTLRWLKNGKEFKPD 200

201 HRIGGKVRYPATWSIIIMDSVVPSPDKGNYTCIVENEYGSINHTYQLDVVER 250

201 HRIGYKVRATWSIIMDSVVP SDKGNYTCIVENEYGSINHTYQLDVVER 250

251 SPHRPILQAGLPANKTVALGNSVEFMCKVYSDPQPHIQWLKHIEVNGSKI 300

251 SPHRPILQAGLPANKTVALGNSVEFMCKVYSDPQPHIQWLKHIEVNGSKI 300

Fig. 11

301	GPDNLPYVQILKTAGVNTTDKEMEVLHLRNVSFEDAGEYTCIAGNSIGLS	350
301	GPDNLPYVQILKTAGVNTTDKEMEVLHLRNVSFEDAGEYTCIAGNSIGLS	350
351	HHSAWLTVLEALEERPAVMTSPYLEIIYYCTGAFLISCMVGSVIVYKMK	400
351	HHSAWLTVLEALEERPAVMTSPYLEIIYYCTGAFLISCMVGSVIVYKMK	400
401	SGTKKSDFHSQMAVHKLAksiPLRRQVTVSADSSASMSNGVLLVRPSRLS	450
401	SGTKKSDFHSQMAVHKLAksiPLRRQVTVSADSSASMSNGVLLVRPSRLS	450
451	SSGTPMLAGVSEYELPEDPRWELPRDRILVLGKPLGEGCFGQVLAEEAIGL	500
451	SSGTPMLAGVSEYELPEDPRWELPRDRILVLGKPLGEGCFGQVLAEEAIGL	500
501	DKDKPNRVTKVAVKMLKSDATEKDLSDLISEMEMMMKMIGKHKNIIINLLGA	550
501	DKDKPNRVTKVAVKMLKSDATEKDLSDLISEMEMMMKMIGKHKNIIINLLGA	550

Fig. 11 (Cont.)

```

551 CTQDGPLYVIVEYASKGNLREYLQARRPPGLECYCNPSHNPEEQSSKDL 600
    |||||
551 CTQDGPLYVIVEYASKGNLREYLQARRPPGLECYCNPSHNPEEQSSKDL 600

601 VSCAYQVARGMEYLASKKCIHRDLAARNVLVTEDNVMKIADFGLARDIHH 650
    |||||
601 VSCAYQVARGMEYLASKKCIHRDLAARNVLVTEDNVMKIADFGLARDIHH 650

    .
651 IDYYKKTNGRLPVKWMAPEALFDRIYTHQSDVWSEGV 688
    |||||
651 IDYYKKTNGRLPVKWMAPEALFDRIYTHQSDVWSEGV 688

```

Fig. 11(Cont.)

```

2  PKRGKGAEDGDELRTPEAKKSKTAAKNDKEAAGEGPALYEDPPDQ 51
   |||||
1  PKRGKGAEDGDELRTPEAKKSKTAAKNDKEAAGEGPALYEDPPDQ 50
   |||||

52  KTSPSGKPATLKICSWNVDGLRAWIKKKGLDWKEEAPDILCLQETKCSE 101
   |||||
51  KTSPSGKPATLKICSWNVDGLRAWIKKKGLDWKEEAPDILCLQETKCSE 100
   |||||

1102  NKLPAELQELPGLSHQYWSAPSDKEGYSGVGLLSRQCPLKVSYGI..... 146
      |||||
1101  NKLPAELQELPGLSHQYWSAPSDKEGYSGVGLLSRQCPLKVSYGIGDEEH 150
   |||||

1147  .....AYVPNAGRGLVRLEYRQRWDEAFRKFGLGLAS 178
      |||||
1151  DQEGRVIVAEFDSFVLVTAYVPNAGRGLVRLEYRQRWDEAFRKFGLGLAS 200
   |||||

1179  RKPLVLCGDLNVAHEEIDL RNPKGKKNAGFTPQERQGFGE LLQAVPLAD 228
   |||||
201  RKPLVLCGDLNVAHEEIDL RNPKGKKNAGFTPQERQGFGE LLQAVPLAD 250
   |||||

```

Fig. 12

229 SFRHLYPNTPYATFTWYMMNARSKNVGWRLDYFLLSHSLPALCDSKIR 278

279 SKALGSDHCPTLYLAL 295

Fig. 12(Cont.)


```

2 PKRGKKGAVAEDEGDELRTGKGKMSALLPRNCGGVCHSLDVREPEAKKSK 51
  |||||
1 PKRGKKGAVAEDEGDELRT.....EPEAKKSK 26

52 TAAKKNDKEAAGEGPALYEDPPDQKTSPSGKPATLKICSWNVDGLRAWIK 101
  |||||
27 TAAKKNDKEAAGEGPALYEDPPDQKTSPSGKPATLKICSWNVDGLRAWIK 76

102 KKGLDWVKEEAPDILCLQETKCSENKLPaelQELPGLSHQYWSAPSDKEG 151
  |||||
77 KKGLDWVKEEAPDILCLQETKCSENKLPaelQELPGLSHQYWSAPSDKEG 126

152 YSGVGLLSRQCPLKVSYGIGDEEHDOEGRVIVAEFDSFVLVTAYVPNAGR 201
  |||||
127 YSGVGLLSRQCPLKVSYGIGDEEHDOEGRVIVAEFDSFVLVTAYVPNAGR 176

202 GLVRLEYRQRWDEAFRFLKGLASRKPLVLCGDLNVAHEEIDLNRNPKGNK 251
  |||||
177 GLVRLEYRQRWDEAFRFLKGLASRKPLVLCGDLNVAHEEIDLNRNPKGNK 226

```

Fig. 13

252 KNAGFTPQERQGFCELLQAVPLADSEFRHLYPNTPYAYTFWTYMMNARSKN 301
|||||
227 KNAGFTPQERQGFCELLQAVPLADSEFRHLYPNTPYAYTFWTYMMNARSKN 276
302 VGWRLDYFLLSHSLLPALCDSKIRSKALGSDHCPITLYLAL 342
|||||
277 VGWRLDYFLLSHSLLPALCDSKIRSKALGSDHCPITLYLAL 317

Fig. 13(Cont.)

1 MFQAAERPQEWAMEGPRDGLKKERLLDDRHDGSLDSMKDEEYEQMVKELQ 50
|||||
1 MFQAAERPQEWAMEGPRDGLKKERLLDDRHDGSLDSMKDEEYEQMVKELQ 50
51 EIRLEPQEVPRGSEPWKQQLTEDGDSFHLHAIHEEKALTMENVIRQVKGD 100
|||||
51 EIRLEPQEVPRGSEPWKQQLTEDGDSFHLHAIHEEKALTMENVIRQVKGD 100
101 LAFLNFQNNLQQTPLHLAVITNQPEIAEALLGAGCDPELRDFRGNTPLHL 150
|||||
101 LAFLNFQNNLQQTPLHLAVITNQPEIAEALLGAGCDPELRDFRGNTPLHL 150
151 ACEQGCLASVGLTQSCCTPHLHSILKATNYNGHTCLHLASIHGYLGIVE 200
|||||
151 ACEQGCLASVGLTQSCCTPHLHSILKATNYNGHTCLHLASIHGYLGIVE 200
201 LLVSLGADVNAQEPCNGRTALHLAVDLQNPDLVSLLLKCGADVNRVTYQG 250
|||||
201 LLVSLGADVNAQEPCNGRTALHLAVDLQNPDLVSLLLKCGADVNRVTYQG 250

Fig. 14

251 YSPYQLTWGRPSTRIQQQLGQLTLENLQMLPESEDEESYDTESEFFTE 300
|||||
251 YSPYQLTWGRPSTRIQQQLGQLTLENLQMLPESEDEESYDTESEFFTE 300

301 DEV 303
||.
301 DEL 303

Fig. 14 (Cont.)

```

1 MFQAAERPQEWAMEGPRDGLKKERLLDDRHDGLDSMKDEEYEQMVKEQ 50
  |||||
1 MFQAAERPQEWAMEGPRDGLKKERLLDDRHDGLDSMKDEEYEQMVKEQ 50

51 EIRLEPQEVPRGSEPWKQQLTEDGDSFLHLAIHHEEKALTMENVIRQVKGD 100
  |||||
51 EIRLEPQEVPRGSEPWKQQLTEDGDSFLHLAIHHEEKALTMENVIRQVKGD 100

101 LAFLNFQNNLQQTPLHLAVITNQPEIAEALLGAGCDPELDRFGRNTPLHL 150
  |||||
101 LAFLNFQNNLQQTPLHLAVITNQPEIAEALLGAGCDPELDRFGRNTPLHL 150

151 ACEQGCLASVGLTQSCCTPHLHLSILKATNYNG..... 183
  |||||

151 ACEQGCLASVGLTQSCCTPHLHLSILKATNYNGHTCLHLASIHGYLGIVE 200

184 .....QEPNCNGRTALHLAVDLQNPDLVSLLLKCGADVNRVTYQG 222
  |||||

201 LLVSLGADVNAQEPNCNGRTALHLAVDLQNPDLVSLLLKCGADVNRVTYQG 250

```

Fig. 15

```

      .      .      .
223 YSPYQLTWGRPSTRIOQLGQLTLENLQMLPESEDEESYDTESEFFTEFE 272
      | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
251 YSPYQLTWGRPSTRIOQLGQLTLENLQMLPESEDEESYDTESEFFTEFE 300
      .
      273 DELPYDDCVFGGQRLTL 289
      | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
      301 DELPYDDCVFGGQRLTL 317

```

Fig. 15 (Cont.)

```

1  MAGIFYFALESCIFGICDAVTGSRVYPANEVTL L DSRVQGEIGWIASPL 50
  |||||
1  MAGIFYFALESCIFGICDAVTGSRVYPANEVTL L DSRVQGEIGWIASPL 50

. . . . .
51  EGGWEEVSIMDEKNTPIRTYQVCNVMEPSQNNWLR TDWITREGAQRVYIE 100
  |||||
51  EGGWEEVSIMDEKNTPIRTYQVCNVMEPSQNNWLR TDWITREGAQRVYIE 100

. . . . .
101 IKFTLRDCNSLPGVMGTCKETFNLYYESDNDKERFIRENQFVKIDTIAA 150
  |||||
101 IKFTLRDCNSLPGVMGTCKETFNLYYESDNDKERFIRENQFVKIDTIAA 150

. . . . .
151 DESFTQVDIGDRIMKLNTEIRDVGPLSKKGFYLA FQDVGACIALVSVRVF 200
  |||||
151 DESFTQVDIGDRIMKLNTEIRDVGPLSKKGFYLA FQDVGACIALVSVRVF 200

. . . . .
201 YKKCPLTVRNLAQFPDITGADTSSLVEVRGSCVNNSEEKDV PKMYCGAD 250
  |||||
201 YKKCPLTVRNLAQFPDITGADTSSLVEVRGSCVNNSEEKDV PKMYCGAD 250

. . . . .
251 GEWLVPIGNCLCNAGHEERSGECQACKIGYKALST DATCAKCPHYSYSV 300
  |||||
251 GEWLVPIGNCLCNAGHEERSGECQACKIGYKALST DATCAKCPHYSYSV 300

```

Fig. 16

3301	WEGAT	SCTCD	RGEFF	RADNDA	ASMPCT	RPSP	APLN	LISV	NETSV	NLEWSS	350																		
3301	WEGAT	SCTCD	RGEFF	RADNDA	ASMPCT	RPSP	APLN	LISV	NETSV	NLEWSS	350																		
3351	PQNTG	GRQDI	SYNVV	CKKCG	AGDP	SKCR	PCGSG	VHYTP	QQNG	LKTTK	VSI	400																	
3351	PQNTG	GRQDI	SYNVV	CKKCG	AGDP	SKCR	PCGSG	VHYTP	QQNG	LKTTK	VSI	400																	
3401	TDLLA	HTNYT	FEIWA	VNGV	SKYN	PNPD	QSVS	VTVT	TNQAA	PSSIAL	VQAK	450																	
3401	TDLLA	HTNYT	FEIWA	VNGV	SKYN	PNPD	QSVS	VTVT	TNQAA	PSSIAL	VQAK	450																	
3451	EVTRY	SVALA	WLEPD	RPN	GVILE	YEV	KY	EK	QD	NE	RSYR	IVRTA	ARNTDI	500															
3451	EVTRY	SVALA	WLEPD	RPN	GVILE	YEV	KY	EK	QD	NE	RSYR	IVRTA	ARNTDI	500															
3501	KGLNP	LTSY	VFHV	RART	AAGY	GDFSE	P	LE	VT	TNTV	PSRI	I	IGD	GAN	STVLL	550													
3501	KGLNP	LTSY	VFHV	RART	AAGY	GDFSE	P	LE	VT	TNTV	PSRI	I	IGD	GAN	STVLL	550													
3551	VSVGS	VVLV	VILIA	A	FVIS	RRR	SKY	SKAK	Q	E	A	D	E	E	K	H	L	N	Q	G	V	R	T	Y	V	D	P	F	600
3551	VSVGS	VVLV	VILIA	A	FVIS	RRR	SKY	SKAK	Q	E	A	D	E	E	K	H	L	N	Q	G	V	R	T	Y	V	D	P	F	600


```

601 TYEDPNQAVREFAKEIDASCIEKIEKVIIGVGEFGEVCSGRLKVPKGKREICV 650
|||||
601 TYEDPNQAVREFAKEIDASCIEKIEKVIIGVGEFGEVCSGRLKVPKGKREICV 650

651 AIKTLKAGYTDKQRRDFLSEASIMGQFDHPNIIHLEGVVTCKPVMIIITE 700
|||||
651 AIKTLKAGYTDKQRRDFLSEASIMGQFDHPNIIHLEGVVTCKPVMIIITE 700

701 YMENGSLDAFLRKNDGRFTVIQLVGMLRGIGSGMKYLSMSYVHRDLAAR 750
|||||
701 YMENGSLDAFLRKNDGRFTVIQLVGMLRGIGSGMKYLSMSYVHRDLAAR 750

751 NILVNSNLVCKVSDFCGMSRVLEDDPEAAATTTRGGKIPIRWTAPEAIAYRK 800
|||||
751 NILVNSNLVCKVSDFCGMSRVLEDDPEAAATTTRGGKIPIRWTAPEAIAYRK 800

801 FTSASDVWSYGI VMWEVMSYGERPYWDMSNQD..... 832
|||||
801 FTSASDVWSYGI VMWEVMSYGERPYWDMSNQDVIIKAEIEGYRLPPPMDCP 850

833 .....PNT 835
|||

851 IALHQLMLDCWQKERSDRPKFGQIVNMLDKLIRNPNSLKRGTGESSRPNT 900

```

Fig. 16(Cont.)

.....

Fig. 16 (Cont.)

11 MNDEGIKNMDQVAPVANSYRGTLKRQPAFDTFDGSLEFAVFPSLNEEQTLQ 50

11 MNDFGIKNMDQVAPVANSYRGTLKRQPAFDTFDGS LFAVFPSLNEEQTLQ 50

51 EVPTGLDSI SHDSANCELP LLTPCSKAVMSQALKATFSGF..... 90

51 EVPTGLDSIHSDSANCELP LLTPCSKAVMSQALKATSGFKKEQRR LGIP 100

91FWATNEFSLVNVNLFQFGMNGQMLCNLKGKRFLEL 125

1101 KNPWLWSEQQVCQWLLWATNEFSLVNVNQLQRFGMNGQMLCNLCKERFLEL 150

126 APDFVGDIWEHLEQMIKENQEKTEDQYEENSHLTSPHWINSTLGGT 175

1151 APDFVGDIWEHLEQMIKENQEKTEDQYEENSHLTSPHWINSTLGGT 200

176 EQAPYGMQTQNYPKGGLDSCMPASTPSVLSSEQEQQMFPSRLSSVSVT 225

201 EQAPYGMQTQNYPKGGLDSMCPASTPSVLSSEQEFFQMPKSRSSVSVT 250

226 YCSVSQDFPGSNLLLTNNSGTPKDHDPENGADSFESSDLLQSWNSQS 275

251 YCSVSQDFPGSNLLLTNNSGTPKDHDSFESSDILLQSWNSQS 300

Fig. 17

```

276 SLIDVQVRVPSFESEFDDCSQSLCLNKPTMSFKDYIQERSDPVEQGKPVIP 325
   |||||
301 SLIDVQVRVPSFESEFDDCSQSLCLNKPTMSFKDYIQERSDPVEQGKPVIP 350
   |||||

   . . .
326 AAVLAGFTGSGPIQLWQFELLELLSDKSCQSFIWTGDBGWEEFKLADPDEVA 375
   |||||
351 AAVLAGFTGSGPIQLWQFELLELLSDKSCQSFIWTGDBGWEEFKLADPDEVA 400
   . . .

   . . .
376 RRWGKRKNKPKMNYEKLRSGLRYYYDKNIIHKTSRKRYVYRFVCDLQNL 425
   |||||
401 RRWGKRKNKPKMNYEKLRSGLRYYYDKNIIHKTSRKRYVYRFVCDLQNL 450
   .

426 GETPEELHAILGVQPD TED 444
   |||||
451 GETPEELHAILGVQPD TED 469

```

Fig. 17(Cont.)

```

1 MAGSAMSSKFFLVALAIFFSFAQVVIEANSWWSLGMNNPVQMSEVYIIGA 50
  |||||
1 MAGSAMSSKFFLVALAIFFSFAQVVIEANSWWSLGMNNPVQMSEVYIIGA 50

51 QPLCSQLAGLSQGQKKLCHLYQDHMQYIGEGAKTGIKECQYQFRHRRWNC 100
  |||||
51 QPLCSQLAGLSQGQKKLCHLYQDHMQYIGEGAKTGIKECQYQFRHRRWNC 100

101 STVDNTSVFGRVMQIGSRETAFTYAVSAAGVVNAMSACREGELSTCGCS 150
  |||||
101 STVDNTSVFGRVMQIGSRETAFTYAVSAAGVVNAMSACREGELSTCGCS 150

151 RAARPKDLPRDWLWGGCGDNIDYGYRFAKEFVDARERERIHAKGSYESAR 200
  |||||
151 RAARPKDLPRDWLWGGCGDNIDYGYRFAKEFVDARERERIHAKGSYESAR 200

201 ILMNLHNNNEAGRRTVYNLADVACKCHGVSGCSLKTCLWLQADFRKVGDA 250
  |||||
201 ILMNLHNNNEAGRRTVYNLADVACKCHGVSGCSLKTCLWLQADFRKVGDA 250

251 LKEKYDT 257
  |||||.
251 LKEKYDS 257

```

Fig. 18

```

1 MALRRSMGRPGLPPLPLPPPPRLGLLLAESAAAGLKLMGAPVKLTVSQGQ 50
  |||||
1 MALRRSMGRPGLPPLPLPPPPRLGLLLAESAAAGLKLMGAPVKLTVSQGQ 50

. . . . .
51 PVKLNCSEGMEEPDIQWVKDGAVVQNLDQLYIPVSEQHWIGFSLKSVE 100
  |||||
51 PVKLNCSEGMEEPDIQWVKDGAVVQNLDQLYIPVSEQHWIGFSLKSVE 100

. . . . .
101 RSDAGRYWCQVEDGGETEISQPWLTVEGVPEFTVEPKDLAVPPNAPFQL 150
  |||||
101 RSDAGRYWCQVEDGGETEISQPWLTVEGVPEFTVEPKDLAVPPNAPFQL 150

. . . . .
151 SCEAVGPPEPVTIVWWRGTTKIGGPAPSPSVLNVGTQSTMFSCAEHNL 200
  |||||
151 SCEAVGPPEPVTIVWWRGTTKIGGPAPSPSVLNVGTQSTMFSCAEHNL 200

. . . . .
201 KGLASSRTATVHLQALPAAPFNITVTKLSSNASVAMPGADGRALLQSC 250
  |||||
201 KGLASSRTATVHLQALPAAPFNITVTKLSSNASVAMPGADGRALLQSC 250

. . . . .
251 TVQVTQAPGGWEVLAVVVPVPPFTCLLRDLVPATNYSLRVRCANALGPSP 300
  |||||
251 TVQVTQAPGGWEVLAVVVPVPPFTCLLRDLVPATNYSLRVRCANALGPSP 300

```

Fig. 19

```

301 YADWVPFQTKGLAPASAPQNLHAIRTDGLILEWEEVIPEAPLEGPLGPY 350
|||||
301 YADWVPFQTKGLAPASAPQNLHAIRTDGLILEWEEVIPEAPLEGPLGPY 350

351 KLSWVQDNGTQDELTVEGTRANLTGWDPPQKDLIVRVCVSNVAVCGPWSQP 400
|||||
351 KLSWVQDNGTQDELTVEGTRANLTGWDPPQKDLIVRVCVSNVAVCGPWSQP 400

401 LVVSSHDRAGQQGPPHSRTSWVPVVLGVLTALVTAAALALLRKRKRET 450
|||||
401 LVVSSHDRAGQQGPPHSRTSWVPVVLGVLTALVTAAALALLRKRKRET 450

451 RFGQAFDSVMARGEPAVHFRAARSFNRPERPERIEATLDSLGISDELKEKL 500
|||||
451 RFGQAFDSVMARGEPAVHFRAARSFNRPERPERIEATLDSLGISDELKEKL 500

501 EDVLIPEQQFTLGRMLKGEGFSGVREAAQLKQEDGSFVKVAVKMLKADIIA 550
|||||
501 EDVLIPEQQFTLGRMLKGEGFSGVREAAQLKQEDGSFVKVAVKMLKADIIA 550

551 SSDIEEFFLREAAACMKEFDHPHVAKLVGVSLRSRAKGRPLIPMVILPFMKH 600
|||||
551 SSDIEEFFLREAAACMKEFDHPHVAKLVGVSLRSRAKGRPLIPMVILPFMKH 600

```

Fig. 19(Cont.)

```

601 GDLHAFLLASRIGENPFNLPLQTLIRFMVDIACGMEYLSRNFIHRDLAA 650
|||||
601 GDLHAFLLASRIGENPFNLPLQTLIRFMVDIACGMEYLSRNFIHRDLAA 650

        651 RNCMLAEDMTVCVADEGLSRKIYSDCRY 678
        |||||
        651 RNCMLAEDMTVCVADEGLSRKIYSGDYY 678
    
```

Fig. 19(Cont.)

11 MCRIAGALRTLLPLLAALLQASVEASGEIALCKTGFPEDVYSAVLSKDVH 50

1 MCRIAGALRTLLPLLLALLQASVEASGEIALCKTGFPEDEVYSAVLSKDVH 50

51 EGOPLLNVKFSNCNGKRKKVQYESSEPADFKVDEDDGMVYAVRSFPLSSEHA 100

51 EGQPLLNKFSNCNGKRKVQYESSEPADFKVDEDCMVYAVRSFPLSSEHA 100

1101 KFTIYAODKFTOFKWOAVKI.SLKPTLTTEESVKESAEVEEIVFPROFSKH 150

1101 KFLIYAODKETOEKWOWAVKLSLKPTLTEESVKESAEVEEIVFPQFSKH 150

1 51 CCUT CPOZPDEWITDDTNT DENCSCDDEDOET VBTSCDDDKNI SIBYSVTGP 200

SGHLQURKRDWIFPINTLFENSRGETFQEVKINSDDKDNNESTENKSVIS

151 SCHELOBKPDWVTPPTNI PENSRCFPFOETVVR TRSDRDKNT.SI.BYSVTGP 200

[illegible]

GADQ̃PPTGIFLINPISGQ̃LSVTKPLDREQJARFHLRAHAVDINGNQVEN

250 NOVEMBER 1965

[illegible]

IDIVINVIDMNDNRPEFLHQVWNGTPEGSKPGTYMVTVAIDADDPN

Fig. 20

```

301 NGMLRYRIVSQAPSTPSNMFTINNETGDIITVAAGLDREKVQQYTLLIQ 350
|||||
301 NGMLRYRIVSQAPSTPSNMFTINNETGDIITVAAGLDREKVQQYTLLIQ 350
.
351 ATDMEGNPTYGLSNTATAVITVTDVNDNPPEFTAMTFYGEVPENRVDIIV 400
|||||
351 ATDMEGNPTYGLSNTATAVITVTDVNDNPPEFTAMTFYGEVPENRVDIIV 400
.
401 ANLTVTDKDKQPHTPAWNNAVYRISGGDPTGRFAIQTDPNNSNDGLVTVVKPI 450
|||||
401 ANLTVTDKDKQPHTPAWNNAVYRISGGDPTGRFAIQTDPNNSNDGLVTVVKPI 450
.
451 DFETNRMFVLTVAAENQVPLAKGIQHPPQSTATSVSVTVIDVNENPYFAPN 500
|||||
451 DFETNRMFVLTVAAENQVPLAKGIQHPPQSTATSVSVTVIDVNENPYFAPN 500
.
501 PKIIRQEEGLHAGTMLTFTTAQDPDRYMQQNIRYTKLSDPANWLKIDPVN 550
|||||
501 PKIIRQEEGLHAGTMLTFTTAQDPDRYMQQNIRYTKLSDPANWLKIDPVN 550
.
551 GQITTIAVLDRESPNVKNNIYNATFLASDNGIPPMMSGTGLQIYLLDIND 600
|||||
551 GQITTIAVLDRESPNVKNNIYNATFLASDNGIPPMMSGTGLQIYLLDIND 600

```

Fig. 20 (Cont.)

601 NAPQVLPQEAETCETPDPSINITALDYDIDPNAGPFAEDLPLSPVTIKR 650
|||||
601 NAPQVLPQEAETCETPDPSINITALDYDIDPNAGPFAEDLPLSPVTIKR 650
|||||
651 NWTITRLNGDFAQLNLKIKFLEAGIYEVPIIITDSGNPPKSNISILRVKV 700
|||||
651 NWTITRLNGDFAQLNLKIKFLEAGIYEVPIIITDSGNPPKSNISILRVKV 700
|||||
701 CQCDSNGDCTDVEDRIVGAGLGTGAIIAILLIILVLVFMVVMKRRD 750
|||||
701 CQCDSNGDCTDVEDRIVGAGLGTGAIIAILLIILVLVFMVVMKRRD 750
|||||
751 KERQAKQLLIDPEDDVDRDNILKYDEEGGGEEDQDYDLSQLQQPDTVEPDA 800
|||||
751 KERQAKQLLIDPEDDVDRDNILKYDEEGGGEEDQDYDLSQLQQPDTVEPDA 800
|||||
801 IKPVGIRRMDERPIHAEPQYPVRSAAHPGDIGDFINE 838
|||||
801 IKPVGIRRMDERPIHAEPQYPVRSAAHPGDIGDFINE 838

Fig. 20 (Cont.)

1 MERVKMINVQRLLEAAEFLERRERECEHGYASSFPSPRLQHSKPPRR 50

1 1 MERVKMINVQRLLEAAEFLERRERECEHGYASSFPSPRLQHSKPPRR 50

51 LSRAQKHSSGSSNTSTANRSTHNELEKNR 79

51 LSRAQHSSTSTANRSTHNELEKNR 79

Fig. 21

```

11 NVQILLEAASYLEQIEKENKKCEHGYASSFPMSPRLQHSKPPRRLSRA 60
   ||| ||| :||. ||: ||| ||| ||| ||| ||| ||| ||| ||| |||
8  NVQRLLEAAEFFLERERE...CEHGYASSFPMSPRLQHSKPPRRLSRA 54

   . . . . .
61 QKHSSGSSNTSTANRSTHNELEKNRRAHLRLCLERLKVLIPLGPDCTRHT 110
   |||||.||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
55 QKHSSGTSNTSTANRSTHNELEKNRRAHLRLCLERLKVLIPLGPDCTRHT 104

   . . . . .
111 TLGLLNKAKAHIKKLEEAERKSQHOLENLEREQRFKWRLEQLQGPQEME 160
   ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
105 TLGLLNKAKAHIKKLEEAERKSQHOLENLEREQRFKWRLEQLQGPQEME 154

   . . . . .
161 RIRMDSIGSTISSDRSDSEREEIEVDVESTEFSHGEVDNISTSIDIDD 210
   ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
155 RIRMDSIGSTISSDRSDSEREEIEVDVESTEFSHGEVDNISTSIDIDD 204

   .
211 HSSLPSIGSDEGYSSASVKLSFTS 234
   ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
205 HSSLPSIGSDEGYSSASVKLSFTS 228

```

Fig. 22

```

1 MESPASSQPASMPQSKGSKRKKDLRISCMSKPPAPNPPTPPRNLDSTFI 50
  |||||
1 MESPASSQPASMPQSKGSKRKKDLRISCMSKPPAPNPPTPPRNLDSTFI 50

. . .
51 TIGDRNFEVEADDLVTISELGRGAYGVVEKVRHAQSGTIMAVKRIRATVN 100
  |||||
51 TIGDRNFEVEADDLVTISELGRGAYGVVEKVRHAQSGTIMAVKRIRATVN 100

. . .
101 SEQQRLLMDLDINMRVTVDCTFTVTFYGALFREGDVWICMELMDTSLDKF 150
  |||||
101 SEQQRLLMDLDINMRVTVDCTFTVTFYGALFREGDVWICMELMDTSLDKF 150

. . .
151 YRKVLDKNMTIPEDILGEIAVSIVRALEHLHSLKLSVIHRDVKPSNVLINK 200
  |||||
151 YRKVLDKNMTIPEDILGEIAVSIVRALEHLHSLKLSVIHRDVKPSNVLINK 200

. . .
201 EGHVKMCDFGISGYLVDSVAKTMDAGCKPYMAPERINPELNQKGYNVKSD 250
  |||||
201 EGHVKMCDFGISGYLVDSVAKTMDAGCKPYMAPERINPELNQKGYNVKSD 250

```

Fig. 23

```

      .      .
251 VWSLGITMIEMAILRFPYESWGTPFQQLKQVVEEPSQLPADRFSPPEFVD 300
      | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
251 VWSLGITMIEMAILRFPYESWGTPFQQLKQVVEEPSQLPADRFSPPEFVD 300

      .
301 FTAQCLRKKNPAERMSYLELI 320
      | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
301 FTAQCLRKKNPAERMSYLELM 320

```

Fig. 23(Cont.)

11 MPEIRLRHVSCSSODSTHCAENLLKADTYRKWRAAKAGEKTSVVLQLE 50

11 MPEIRLRHVSCSSQDSTHCAENLLKADTYRKWRAKAGEKTSVVLQLE 50

51 KEEQIHSVDIGNDGSFVEVLVGSSAGGAGEQDYEVLLVTSFMSPEER 100

[illegible]

551 KEEQIHSVDIGNDGSFVEVLVGSSAGGAGEQDYEVLLVTSSEMFSPESR 100

101 SGSNPNRVRMFGPDKLVRAAAEKRWDRVKIVCSQPYSKDSPFGLSFVRFH 150

1101 SGSNPNRVFMFGPDKLVRAAAEKRWDRVKIVCSQPYSKDSPFGLSFVRFH 150

151 SPDKDEAEAPSQKVTVTKLGQFRVKEEDESANSLRPGALFFSRINKTSP 200

151 SPDKDEAEAPSQKVTVTKLGQFRVKEEDESANSLRPGALFFSRINKTSP 200

201 VTASDPAGPSYAAATLQASSAASSASPVSRRAIGSTSKPQESP 242

201 VTASDPAGPSYAAATLQASSAASSASPVSRIGSTSKPQESP 242

Fig. 24

•

• •

•

•

Fig. 25

```

1 MPEIRLRHVSCSSQDSTHCAENLLKADTYRKWRAAKAGEKTISVVLQLE 50
|||||
1 MPEIRLRHVSCSSQDSTHCAENLLKADTYRKWRAAKAGEKTISVVLQLE 50

51 KEEQIHSVDIGNDGSADFVEVLVGSSAGGAGEQDYEVLLVTSSFMSPSESR 100
|||||
51 KEEQIHSVDIGNDGSADFVEVLVGSSAGGAGEQDYEVLLVTSSFMSPSESR 100

101 SGSNPNRVRMFGPDKLVRAAAEKRWDRVKIVCSQPYSKDSPFGLSFVRFH 150
|||||
101 SGSNPNRVRMFGPDKLVRAAAEKRWDRVKIVCSQPYSKDSPFGLSFVRFH 150

151 SPPDKDEAEAPSQKVTVTKLGQFRVKEEDEANSRLLEDYMSDRVQFV.. 198
|||||
151 SPPDKDEAEAPSQKVTVTKLGQFRVKEEDEANSRLRPGALFFSRINKTSP 200

199 ITAQE.WDPSEEEALMDNPSLA 219
:| : | : | : |
201 VTASDPAGPSYAAATLQASSAA 222

```

Fig. 26

```

1 MPEIRLRHVSCSSQDSTHCAENLLKADTYRKWRAAKAGEKTISVVLQLE 50
  |||||
1 MPEIRLRHVSCSSQDSTHCAENLLKADTYRKWRAAKAGEKTISVVLQLE 50

51 KEEQIHSVDIGNDGSADFVEVLVGSSAGGAGEQDYEVLLVTSSFMSPSESR 100
  |||||
51 KEEQIHSVDIGNDGSADFVEVLVGSSAGGAGEQDYEVLLVTSSFMSPSESR 100

101 SGSNPNRVRMFGPDKLVRAAAEKRWDVRVKIVCSQPYSKDSPFGLSFVRFH 150
  |||||
101 SGSNPNRVRMFGPDKLVRAAAEKRWDVRVKIVCSQPYSKDSPFGLSFVRFH 150

151 SPFDKDEAEAPSQKVTVTKLGQFRVKEEDESANSLRPGALFFSRINKTSP 200
  |||||
151 SPFDKDEAEAPSQKVTVTKLGQFRVKEEDESANSLRPGALFFSRINKTSP 200

201 VTASDPAGPSYAAATLQASSAASSASPVSRRAIGSTSKPQESPFGKRKLDL 250
  |||||
201 VTASDPAGPSYAAATLQASSAASSASPVSRRAIGSTSKPQESPFGKRKLDL 250

251 NQEEKKTPSKPPAQLSPSVPKRPKLPAPTRTPATAPVPARAQGAVTGKPR 300
  |||||
251 NQEEKKTPSKPPAQLSPSVPKRPKLPAPTRTPATAPVPARAQGAVTGKPR 300

```

Fig. 27

```

301 GEGTEPRRPRAGPEELGKILQGVVVVLSGFQNPFRSELDRDKALELGAKYR 350
|||||
301 GEGTEPRRPRAGPEELGKILQGVVVVLSGFQNPFRSELDRDKALELGAKYR 350

351 PDWTRDSTHLICAFANTPKYSQVLGLGGRIVRKEWVLDCHRMRRRLPSRR 400
|||||
351 PDWTRDSTHLICAFANTPKYSQVLGLGGRIVRKEWVLDCHRMRRRLPSRR 400

401 YLMAGPGSSSEEDAEASHSGSGDEAPKLPQKQPQTKTKPTQAAGPSSPQK 450
|||||
401 YLMAGPGSSSEEDAEASHSGSGDEAPKLPQKQPQTKTKPTQAAGPSSPQK 450

451 PPTPEETKAASPVLQEDIDIEGVQSEGQDNGAEDSGDTEDELRRVAEQKE 500
|||||
451 PPTPEETKAASPVLQEDIDIEGVQSEGQDNGAEDSGDTEDELRRVAEQKE 500

501 HRLPPGQEENGEDPYAGSTDENTDSEEHQEPFDLPVPPELPRFLPGQ 546
|||||
501 HRLPPGQEENGEDPYAGSTDENTDSEEHQEPFDLPVPPELPRFFQ GK 546

```

Fig. 27(Cont.)

```

1 MAGAIASRMSSFSLKRKQPKTFTVRIVTMDAEMEFCMKWKGDLDLV 50
  |||||
1 MAGAIASRMSSFSLKRKQPKTFTVRIVTMDAEMEFCMKWKGDLDLV 50

51 CRTGLRETWFFGLQYTIKDTVAWLKMDKKVLDHVDVSKEEPTFHFLAKF 100
  |||||
51 CRTGLRETWFFGLQYTIKDTVAWLKMDKKVLDHVDVSKEEPTFHFLAKF 100

101 YPENAEELVQEITQHLFFLQVKKQILDEKIYCPPEASVLLASAVQAKY 150
  |||||
101 YPENAEELVQEITQHLFFLQVKKQILDEKIYCPPEASVLLASAVQAKY 150

151 GDYDPSVHKRGFLAQEELLPKRVINLYQMTPEMWEERITAWYAEHRGRAR 200
  |||||
151 GDYDPSVHKRGFLAQEELLPKRVINLYQMTPEMWEERITAWYAEHRGRAR 200

201 DEAEEMEYLKIAQDLEMYGVNYFAIRNKKGTCELLLGVDALGLHIYDPENRL 250
  |||||
201 DEAEEMEYLKIAQDLEMYGVNYFAIRNKKGTCELLLGVDALGLHIYDPENRL 250

251 TPKISFPWKNEIRNISYSKDKEFTIKPLDKKIDVFKFNSSKLRVNKLILQL 300
  |||||
251 TPKISFPW.NEIRNISYSKDKEFTIKPLDKKIDVFKFNSSKLRVNKLILQL 299

```

Fig. 28

```

301 CIGNHDLFMRRRKADSLVQQMKAQAREEKARK..... 333
      | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
300 CIGNHDLFMRRRKADSLVQQMKAQAREEKARKQMERQRLAREKQMREEA 349

      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .
334 .....QMKEEATMANEALMRSEETADLLAEKAQITEEEAKLLA 371
      | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
350 ERTRDELERLLQMKEEATMANEALMRSEETADLLAEKAQITEEEAKLLA 399

      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .
372 QKAAAEQEMQRIKATAIRTEEEKRLMEQKVLAEVLAALKMAEESERRAK 421
      | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
400 QKAAAEQEMQRIKATAIRTEEEKRLMEQKVLAEVLAALKMAEESERRAK 449

      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .
422 EADQLKQDLQEAREAEERRAKQKLEIATKPTYPPMNPAPLPDIPSFN 471
      | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
450 EADQLKQDLQEAREAEERRAKQKLEIATKPTYPPMNPAPLPDIPSFN 499

      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .
472 LIGDSLFSDFKDTDMKRLSMEIEKEKVEYMEKSKHLQEQNLKTEIEAL 521
      | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
500 LIGDSLFSDFKDTDMKRLSMEIEKEKVEYMEKSKHLQEQNLKTEIEAL 549

      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .
522 KLKERETALDILHNENSDRGSSKHNTIKKLTLOSAKSRAVAFEEEL 567
      | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
550 KLKERETALDILHNENSDRGSSKHNTIKKLTLOSAKSRAVAFEEEL 595

```

Fig. 28 (Cont.)

```

1 MRERDFRFLHEKNMCTDLLAKLEAKTGVNRSFIALGVIGLVALYLVFGYG 50
  |||||
1 MRERDFRFLHEKNMCTDLLAKLEAKTGVNRSFIALGVIGLVALYLVFGYG 50
  . . .
51 ASLLCNLIGFGYPAYISIKAIESPKNKEDDTQWLTYWVVYGVFSIAEFFSD 100
  |||||
51 ASLLCNLIGFGYPAYISIKAIESPKNKEDDTQWLTYWVVYGVFSIAEFFSD 100
  .
101 IFLSWFFPFYYMLK 113
  |||||
101 IFLSWFFPFYYMLK 113

```

Fig. 29

1 MDLEGRNGGAKKKNFFKLNKSEKDKKPKPTVSFMSFRYSNWLDKLY 50
|||||
1 MDLEGRNGGAKKKNFFKLNKSEKDKKPKPTVSFMSFRYSNWLDKLY 50
.
51 MVVGTIAAIIHGAGLPLMMLVFGEMTDIFANAGNLEDLMSNITNRSND 100
|||||
51 MVVGTIAAIIHGAGLPLMMLVFGEMTDIFANAGNLEDLMSNITNRSND 100
.
101 TGFFMNLEEDMTRYAYYYSGIGAGVLVAAAIQVSFWCLAAGRQIHKIRKQ 150
|||||
101 TGFFMNLEEDMTRYAYYYSGIGAGVLVAAAIQVSFWCLAAGRQIHKIRKQ 150
.
151 FFHAIMRQEI GWFDVHDVGEINLTRLTDDVSKINEVIGDKIGMFFQSMATF 200
|||||
151 FFHAIMRQEI GWFDVHDVGEINLTRLTDDVSKINEVIGDKIGMFFQSMATF 200
.
201 FTGFIVGFTRGWKLTILVILAI SPVLGLSAAVWAKILSSFTDKELLAYAKA 250
|||||
201 FTGFIVGFTRGWKLTILVILAI SPVLGLSAAVWAKILSSFTDKELLAYAKA 250
.
251 GAVAEVLA AIRT VIAFGGQKKELE RYNKNLEEA KRIGIKKAITANISIG 300
|||||
251 GAVAEVLA AIRT VIAFGGQKKELE RYNKNLEEA KRIGIKKAITANISIG 300

Fig. 30


```

301 AAFLLIYASYALAFWYGTTLVLSGEYSIGQVLTFFSVLIGAFSVGQASP 350
    | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
301 AAFLLIYASYALAFWYGTTLVLSGEYSIGQVLTFFSVLIGAFSVGQASP 350

    . . . . .
351 SIEAFANARGAAYEIFKIIDNKPSIDSYSKSGHKPDNIKGNLEFRNVHFS 400
    | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
351 SIEAFANARGAAYEIFKIIDNKPSIDSYSKSGHKPDNIKGNLEFRNVHFS 400

    . . . . .
401 YPSRKEVKILKGLNLKVQSGQTVALVNSGCGKSTTVQLMQRLYDPTEGM 450
    | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
401 YPSRKEVKILKGLNLKVQSGQTVALVNSGCGKSTTVQLMQRLYDPTEGM 450

    . . . . .
451 VSVDGQDIRTINVRFLREIIGVVSQEPVLFATTIAENIRYGRENVMTDEI 500
    | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
451 VSVDGQDIRTINVRFLREIIGVVSQEPVLFATTIAENIRYGRENVMTDEI 500

    . . . . .
501 EKAVKEANAYDFIMKLPHKFDTLVGERGAQLSGGQKQRIAIARALVRNPK 550
    | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
501 EKAVKEANAYDFIMKLPHKFDTLVGERGAQLSGGQKQRIAIARALVRNPK 550

    . . . . .
551 ILLDEATSALDTESEAVVQVALDKARKGRTTIVIAHRLSTVRNADVIAG 600
    | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
551 ILLDEATSALDTESEAVVQVALDKARKGRTTIVIAHRLSTVRNADVIAG 600

```

Fig. 30 (Cont.)

601	FDDGVIVEKGNHDELMKEKGIYFKLVMTQTAGNEVELENAADESKSEIDA	650
601	FDDGVIVEKGNHDELMKEKGIYFKLVMTQTAGNEVELENAADESKSEIDA	650
651	LEMSSNDSRSSLIRKRSTRRSVRGSQAQDRKLSTKEALDESIPVSWFRI	700
651	LEMSSNDSRSSLIRKRSTRRSVRGSQAQDRKLSTKEALDESIPVSWFRI	700
701	MKLNLTWPYFVGVFCAIINGGLQPAFAIIFSKIIGVTRIDDPETKRQ	750
701	MKLNLTWPYFVGVFCAIINGGLQPAFAIIFSKIIGVTRIDDPETKRQ	750
751	NSNLSLFLALGIIISFITFFLQGFTEFGKAGEILTKRLRYMVFRSMLRQD	800
751	NSNLSLFLALGIIISFITFFLQGFTEFGKAGEILTKRLRYMVFRSMLRQD	800
801	VSWFDDPKNTTGALTTRLANDAAQVKGAIGSR LAVITQNIANLGTGIIIS	850
801	VSWFDDPKNTTGALTTRLANDAAQVKGAIGSR LAVITQNIANLGTGIIIS	850
851	FIYGWQLTLLLLAIVPIIAIAGVVENMKMLSGQALDKKKELEGAGKIATEA	900
851	FIYGWQLTLLLLAIVPIIAIAGVVENMKMLSGQALDKKKELEGAGKIATEA	900

901 IENFRTVVSLTQEQKFEHMYAQSLQVPYRNSLRKAHIFGITSFTQAMMY 950
|||||
901 IENFRTVVSLTQEQKFEHMYAQSLQVPYRNSLRKAHIFGITSFTQAMMY 950
|||||
951 FSYAGCFRFGAYLVVAHKLMSFEDVLLVFSVAVFGAMAVGVSSFAPDYAK 1000
|||||
951 FSYAGCFRFGAYLVVAHKLMSFEDVLLVFSVAVFGAMAVGVSSFAPDYAK 1000
|||||
1001 AKISAAHIIMIIEKTPLIDSYSTEGLMPNTLEGNVTFGEVVFNYPTRPDI 1050
|||||
1001 AKISAAHIIMIIEKTPLIDSYSTEGLMPNTLEGNVTFGEVVFNYPTRPDI 1050
|||||
1051 PVLQGLSLEVKKGQTLALVGSSGCGKSTVVQLLERFYDPLAGKVLLDGKE 1100
|||||
1051 PVLQGLSLEVKKGQTLALVGSSGCGKSTVVQLLERFYDPLAGKVLLDGKE 1100
|||||
1101 IKRLNVQWLR AHLGIVSQEPILFDCSIAENIAYGDN SRVVSQEEIVRAAK 1150
|||||
1101 IKRLNVQWLR AHLGIVSQEPILFDCSIAENIAYGDN SRVVSQEEIVRAAK 1150
|||||
1151 EANIHAFTIESLPNKYSTKVGDKGTLQSLGGQKQRIAIARALVRQPHILLD 1200
|||||
1151 EANIHAFTIESLPNKYSTKVGDKGTLQSLGGQKQRIAIARALVRQPHILLD 1200
|||||

Fig. 30 (Cont.)

```

11201 EATSALDTESEKVVQEALDKAREGRTCIVIAHRLSTIQNADLIVVFQNGR 1250
      |||||
11201 EATSALDTESEKVVQEALDKAREGRTCIVIAHRLSTIQNADLIVVFQNGR 1250
      |||||
      .
1251 VKEHGT HQQLLAQKGIYFSMVSVQAGT 1277
      |||||
1251 VKEHGT HQQLLAQKGIYFSMVSVQAGT 1277

```

Fig. 30(Cont.)

```

1 MDLEGRNGGAKKKNFFKLNNKSEKDKKEKPTVSFMSFRYSNWLDKLY 50
  |||||
1 MDLEGRNGGAKKKNFFKLNNKSEKDKKEKPTVSFMSFRYSNWLDKLY 50

51 MVVGTIAAIIHGAGLPLMMLVFGEMTDIFANAGNLEDLMSNITNRSNDIND 100
  |||||
51 MVVGTIAAIIHGAGLPLMMLVFGEMTDIFANAGNLEDLMSNITNRSNDIND 100

101 TGFFMNLEEDMTRYAYYYSGIGAGVLVAAYIQVSEFWCLAAGRQIHKIRKQ 150
  |||||
101 TGFFMNLEEDMTRYAYYYSGIGAGVLVAAYIQVSEFWCLAAGRQIHKIRKQ 150

151 FFHAIMRQEIIGWFDVHDVGELNTRLTDDVSKINEGIGDKIGMFFQSMATF 200
  |||||
151 FFHAIMRQEIIGWFDVHDVGELNTRLTDDVSKINEGIGDKIGMFFQSMATF 200

201 FTGFIVGFTRGWKLTLLVILAISPVLGLSAAVWAKILSSFTDKELLAYAKA 250
  |||||
201 FTGFIVGFTRGWKLTLLVILAISPVLGLSAAVWAKILSSFTDKELLAYAKA 250

251 GAVAEVLAARTVIAFGGQKKELERYNKNLEEAKRIGIKKAITANISIG 300
  |||||
251 GAVAEVLAARTVIAFGGQKKELERYNKNLEEAKRIGIKKAITANISIG 300

```

Fig. 31

```

301 AAFLLIYASYALAFWYGTTLVLSGEYSIGQVLTVFFSVLIGAFSVGQASP 350
    |||||
301 AAFLLIYASYALAFWYGTTLVLSGEYSIGQVLTVFFSVLIGAFSVGQASP 350

351 SIEAFANARGAAEIEFKIIDNKP SIDSYSKSGHKPDNIKNLEFRNVHFS 400
    |||||
351 SIEAFANARGAAEIEFKIIDNKP SIDSYSKSGHKPDNIKNLEFRNVHFS 400

401 YPSRKEVKILKGLNLKVQSGQTVALVGNSGCGKSTTVQLMQRLYDPTEGM 450
    |||||
401 YPSRKEVKILKGLNLKVQSGQTVALVGNSGCGKSTTVQLMQRLYDPTEGM 450

451 VSVDGQDIRTINVRFLREIIGVVSQEPVLFATTIAENIRYGRENVTMDEI 500
    |||||
451 VSVDGQDIRTINVRFLREIIGVVSQEPVLFATTIAENIRYGRENVTMDEI 500

501 EKAVKEANAYDEFIMKLPHKFDTLVGERGAQLSGGQKQRIAIARALVRNPK 550
    |||||
501 EKAVKEANAYDEFIMKLPHKFDTLVGERGAQLSGGQKQRIAIARALVRNPK 550

551 ILLDEATSALDTESEAEVQAALDKVSR 578
    |||||
551 ILLDEATSALDTESEAVVQVALDKARK 578

```

Fig. 31(Cont.)


```

1 MSRSKRDNNFYSVEIGDSTFTVLKRYQNLKPIGSGAQGIVCAAYDAILER 50
|||||
1 MSRSKRDNNFYSVEIGDSTFTVLKRYQNLKPIGSGAQGIVCAAYDAILER 50

51 NVAIKKLSRPFQNTAKRAYRELVLKMCVNHKNIIIGLLNVFTPPQKSLEE 100
|||||
51 NVAIKKLSRPFQNTAKRAYRELVLKMCVNHKNIIIGLLNVFTPPQKSLEE 100

101 FQDVYIVMELMDANLCQVIQMELDHERMSYLLYQMLCGIKHLHSAGIIHR 150
|||||
101 FQDVYIVMELMDANLCQVIQMELDHERMSYLLYQMLCGIKHLHSAGIIHR 150

151 DLKPSNIVVKSDCTLKILDFGLARTAGTSEMMTPYVVTRYRAPEVILGM 200
|||||
151 DLKPSNIVVKSDCTLKILDFGLARTAGTSEMMTPYVVTRYRAPEVILGM 200

201 GYKENVDLWSVGCIMGEMVCHKILFPGRDYIDQWNKVIEQLGTPCPEFMK 250
|||||
201 GYKENVDLWSVGCIMGEMVCHKILFPGRDYIDQWNKVIEQLGTPCPEFMK 250

251 KLQPTVRTYVENRPPKYAGYSFEKLFDPDVLFPADSEHNKLKASQ 293
|||||
251 KLQPTVRTYVENRPPKYAGYSFEKLFDPDVLFPADSEHNKLKASQ 293

```

Fig. 33

1	MSRSKRDNNFYSVEIGDSTFTVLKRYQNLKPIGSAQGIVCAAYDAILER	50
1	MSRSKRDNNFYSVEIGDSTFTVLKRYQNLKPIGSAQGIVCAAYDAILER	50
51	NVAIKKLSRPFQNTAKRAYRELVLKMCVNHKNIIGLLNVFTPOKSLEE	100
51	NVAIKKLSRPFQNTAKRAYRELVLKMCVNHKNIIGLLNVFTPOKSLEE	100
101	FQDVYIVMELMDANLCQVIQMELDHERMSYLLYQMLCGIKHLHSAGIIHR	150
101	FQDVYIVMELMDANLCQVIQMELDHERMSYLLYQMLCGIKHLHSAGIIHR	150
151	DLKPSNIVVKS DCTLKILDFGLARTAGTSFMMTPYVVTRYRAPEVILGM	200
151	DLKPSNIVVKS DCTLKILDFGLARTAGTSFMMTPYVVTRYRAPEVILGM	200
201	GYKENVDLWSVGCIMGEMVCHKILFPGRDYIDQWNKVIEQLGTPCPEFMK	250
201	GYKENVDLWSVGCIMGEMVCHKILFPGRDYIDQWNKVIEQLGTPCPEFMK	250

Fig. 34

251 KLQPTVRTYVENRRPKYAGYSFEKLFDPDVLF PADSEHNK LKASQARDLLSK 300
|||||
251 KLQPTVRTYVENRRPKYAGYSFEKLFDPDVLF PADSEHNK LKASQARDLLSK 300
.
301 MLVIDASKRISVD EALQHPYIN VWYDPSEAEARSCKL 337
|:|
301 MLVIDASKRISVD EALQHPYIN VWYDPSEAEAPPPKI 337

Fig. 34(Cont.)